

Francis O. Scarpulla (41059)
Law Offices of Francis O. Scarpulla
456 Montgomery Street, 17th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94104
Telephone: (415) 788-7210
Facsimile: (415) 788-0706
Email: fos@scarpullalaw.com
pbc@scarpullalaw.com

***Interim Co-Lead Counsel for Indirect
Purchaser Plaintiffs ORS Subclass***

Robert Bonsignore
Bonsignore Trial Lawyers, PLLC
23 Forest Street
Medford, MA 02155
Telephone: (781) 350-0000
Facsimile: (702) 852-5726
Email: rbonsignore@classactions.us

***Interim Co-Lead Counsel for Indirect
Purchaser Plaintiffs ORS Subclass***

Mario N. Alioto, Esq. (56433)
Trump, Alioto, Trump & Prescott, LLP
2280 Union Street
San Francisco, CA 94123
***Lead Counsel for the Indirect Purchaser
Plaintiffs***

Theresa D. Moore (99978)
Law Offices of Theresa D. Moore
One Sansome Street, 35th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94104
Telephone: (415) 613-1414
Email: tmoore@aliotolaw.com

***Interim Co-Lead Counsel for Indirect
Purchaser Plaintiffs ORS Subclass***

Tracy R. Kirkham (69912)
Cooper & Kirkham, P.C.
357 Tehama Street, Second Floor
San Francisco, CA 94103
Telephone: (415) 788-3030
Facsimile: (415) 882-7040
Email: trk@coopkirk.com

***Interim Lead Counsel for Indirect Purchaser
Plaintiffs NRS Subclass***

[ADDITIONAL COUNSEL LISTED ON
SIGNATURE PAGE]

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

**IN RE: CATHODE RAY TUBE (CRT)
ANTITRUST LITIGATION**

Master File No. 3:07-cv-5944-JST

MDL No. 1917

This Document Relates to:
All Indirect-Purchaser Actions.

**INDIRECT PURCHASER PLAINTIFFS'
FIFTH CONSOLIDATED AMENDED
COMPLAINT**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	4
II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE.....	5
III. DEFINITIONS	7
IV. PLAINTIFFS.....	8
V. DEFENDANTS	15
VI. AGENTS AND CO-CONSPIRATORS	32
VII. INTERSTATE TRADE AND COMMERCE.....	35
VIII. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS.....	36
A. CRT Technology.....	36
B. Structural Characteristics Of The CRT Market	36
a. Market Concentration	37
b. Information Sharing.....	37
c. Consolidation	37
d. Multiple Interrelated Business Relationships.....	38
e. High Costs Of Entry Into The Industry	39
f. The Maturity Of The CRT Product Market	39
g. Homogeneity Of CRT Products	40
C. Pre-Conspiracy Market.....	40
D. Defendants’ And Co-Conspirators’ Illegal Agreements	41
a. “Glass Meetings”	42
b. Bilateral Discussions.....	46
c. Defendants’ And Co-Conspirators’ Participation In Group And Bilateral Discussions.....	47
E. The CRT Market During the Conspiracy	53

1	F.	International Government Antitrust Investigations.....	55
2	IX.	THE PASS-THROUGH OF OVERCHARGES TO CONSUMERS.....	60
3	X.	CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS	64
4	XI.	VIOLATIONS ALLEGED	69
5	A.	First Claim for Relief: Violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act	69
6	B.	Second Claim for Relief: Violation of State Antitrust Statutes.....	70
7	C.	Third Claim for Relief: Violation of State Consumer Protection and Unfair	
8		Competition Statutes	92
9	D.	Fourth Claim for Relief: Unjust Enrichment and Disgorgement of Profits	121
10	XII.	FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT.....	121
11	XIII.	PRAYER FOR RELIEF.....	123
12	XIV.	JURY DEMAND.....	124

1
2 Plaintiffs Brian Luscher, Jeffrey Figone, Carmen Gonzalez, Dana Ross, Steven Ganz,
3 Lawyer's Choice Suites, Inc., David Rooks, Daniel Riebow, Travis Burau, Southern Office
4 Supply, Inc., Kerry Lee Hall, Lisa Reynolds, Barry Kushner, Misti Walker, Steven Fink, David
5 Norby, Ryan Rizzo, Charles Jenkins, Gloria Comeaux, Conrad Carty, Janet Ackerman, Craig
6 Stephenson, Patricia Andrews, Gary Hanson, Frank Warner, Albert Sidney Crigler, Margaret
7 Slagle, John Larch, Louise Wood, Jeff Speaect and Brigid Terry (~~"Plaintiffs"~~), individually and
8 on behalf of a Class of all those similarly situated in the United States; Other Repealer State
9 Plaintiffs Mina Ashkannejhad, Tyler Ayres, Felecia Blackwood, Mike Bratcher, Jeff Craig,
10 Nikki Crawley, Warren Cutlip, Jay Erickson, Harry Garavanian, Anthony Giasasca, Steven
11 Harrelson, John Heenan, Hope Hitchcock, D. Bruce Johnson, Jeff Johnson, Susan LaPage,
12 George Maglaras, Donna Muccino, Kerry Murphy, Donald Oelze, Chris Seufert, Jeff Schapira,
13 Robert Stephenson, Gary Talewsky, William J. Trentham, Walker, Warren and Watkins, LLC,
14 and Mark Wissinger, individually and on behalf of a Class of all those similarly situated in the
15 United States; and Non-Repealer State Plaintiff Eleanor Lewis individually and on behalf of a
16 Class of all those similarly situated in the United States, (collectively, "Plaintiffs").

17 The ORS Subclass is defined as the Omitted or Other Repealer States, and the NRS
18 Subclass is defined as the Non-Repealer States. Plaintiffs bring this action for damages and
19 injunctive relief under state and federal antitrust, unfair competition, and consumer protection
20 laws against the Defendants named herein, demanding trial by jury, and complaining and
21 alleging as follows:

22 **I. INTRODUCTION**

23 1. Plaintiffs bring this antitrust class action on behalf of individuals and entities that
24 indirectly purchased Cathode Ray Tube Products ("CRT Products") (as further defined below),
25 in the United States from Defendants, their predecessors, their successors, any subsidiaries or
26 affiliates thereof, or any of their named and unnamed co-conspirators, during the period
27 beginning at least as early as March 1, 1995 until at least November 25, 2007 (the "Class
28 Period"). Plaintiffs allege that during the Class Period the Defendants conspired to fix, raise,

1 maintain and/or stabilize prices of CRT Products sold in the United States. Because of
 2 Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and other Class Members paid artificially inflated
 3 prices for CRT Products and have suffered antitrust injury to their business or property.

4 2. As further detailed below, beginning in at least 1995, Defendants Samsung,
 5 Philips, Daewoo, LG and Chunghwa met or talked with at least one other Defendant in order to
 6 discuss and agree upon CRT Product prices and the amount of CRT Products each would
 7 produce. Over time, these Defendants reached out to the other Defendant and co-conspirator
 8 CRT Product manufacturers, including Toshiba, Panasonic, Hitachi, BMCC, IRICO, Thomson,
 9 Mitsubishi, Thai CRT and Samtel, who then also met or talked with their competitors for the
 10 purpose of fixing the prices of CRT Products. By 1997, a formal system of multilateral and 28
 11 bilateral meetings was in place, involving the highest levels of the Defendant corporations, all
 12 with the sole purpose of fixing the prices of CRT Products at supracompetitive levels.

13 3. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants' conspiracy was effective in moderating
 14 the normal downward pressure on prices for CRT Products caused by periods of oversupply and
 15 competition from new technologies, such as TFT-LCD and Plasma. Defendants' conspiracy
 16 resulted in unusually stable pricing and even rising prices in a very mature, declining market. As
 17 a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and Class members paid higher prices for
 18 CRT Products than they would have paid in a competitive market.

19 4. This global conspiracy is being investigated by the Antitrust Division of the United
 20 States Department of Justice ("DOJ"), and by several other international competition authorities.
 21 On February 10, 2009, a federal grand jury in San Francisco issued a two-count indictment
 22 against C.Y. Lin, the former Chairman and CEO of Defendant Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Ltd.,
 23 for his participation in a global conspiracy to fix the prices of CRTs used in computer monitors
 24 and televisions. This is the first indictment to be issued in the DOJ's ongoing investigation into
 25 the CRT industry.

26 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

27 5. This action is instituted under Section 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 26, to
 28 obtain injunctive relief for violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1, to recover

1 damages under state antitrust, unfair competition, and consumer protection laws, and to recover
2 costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, for the injuries that Plaintiffs and all others
3 similarly situated sustained as a result of the Defendants' violations of those laws.

4 6. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the federal claim under 28 U.S.C. §§
5 1331 and 1337. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the state law claims under 28
6 U.S.C. § 1367 because those claims are so related to the federal claim that they form part of the
7 same case or controversy.

8 7. This court also has subject matter jurisdiction over the state law claims pursuant to
9 the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, which amended 28 U.S.C. § 1332 to add a new subsection
10 (d) conferring federal jurisdiction over class actions where, as here, "any member of a class of
11 Plaintiffs is a citizen of a state different from any Defendant and the aggregated amount in
12 controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs." This Court also has
13 jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because "one or more members of the class is a citizen of
14 a state within the United States and one or more of the Defendants is a citizen or subject of a
15 foreign state."

16 8. Venue is proper in this Judicial District pursuant to Section 12 of the Clayton Act
17 (15 U.S.C. § 22) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391 (b), (c) and (d), because during the Class Period one or
18 more of the Defendants resided, transacted business, was found, or had agents in, this district,
19 and because a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred in this
20 district, and a substantial portion of the affected portion of the interstate trade and commerce
21 described below has been carried out in this district.

22 9. Defendants conduct business throughout the United States, including this
23 jurisdiction, and they have purposefully availed themselves of the laws of the United States,
24 including specifically the laws of the state of California and the individual states listed herein.
25 Defendants' products are sold in the flow of interstate commerce, and Defendants' activities had
26 a direct, substantial and reasonably foreseeable effect on such commerce.

27 10. Defendants' conspiracy to fix the prices of CRT Products substantially affected
28 commerce throughout the United States and in each of the states identified herein, because

Defendants directly or through their agents, engaged in activities affecting each such state. Defendants have purposefully availed themselves of the laws of each of the states identified herein in connection with their activities relating to the production, marketing, and sale and/or distribution of CRT Products. Defendants produced, promoted, sold, marketed, and/or distributed CRT Products, thereby purposefully profiting from access to indirect purchaser consumers in each such state. As a result of the activities described herein, Defendants:

- a. Caused damage to the residents of the states identified herein;
- b. Caused damage in each of the states identified herein by acts or omissions committed outside each such state and by regularly doing or soliciting business in each such state;
- c. Engaged in a persistent course of conduct within each state and/or derived substantial revenue from the marketing and sale of CRT Products in each such state; and
- d. Committed acts or omissions that they knew or should have known would cause damage (and, in fact, did cause damage) in each such state while regularly doing or soliciting business in each such state, engaging in other persistent courses of conduct in each such state, and/or deriving substantial revenue from the marketing and sale of CRT Products in each such state.

11. The conspiracy described herein adversely affected every person nationwide, and more particularly, consumers in each of the states identified in this Complaint, who indirectly purchased Defendants' and their co-conspirators' CRT Products. Defendants' conspiracy has resulted in an adverse monetary effect on indirect purchasers in each state identified herein.

12. Prices of CRT Products in each state identified in this Complaint were raised to supracompetitive levels by the Defendants and their co-conspirators. Defendants knew that commerce in CRT Products in each of the states identified herein would be adversely affecting by implementing their conspiracy.

III. DEFINITIONS

13. As used herein, the term "CRT" or "CRTs" stands for "cathode ray tube(s)." A

1 CRT is a display technology used in televisions, computer monitors and other specialized
2 applications. The CRT is a vacuum tube that is coated on its inside face with light sensitive
3 phosphors. An electron gun at the back of the vacuum tube emits electron beams. When the
4 electron beams strike the phosphors, the phosphors produce either red, green, or blue light. A
5 system of magnetic fields inside the CRT, as well as varying voltages, directs the beams to
6 produce the desired colors. This process is rapidly repeated several times per second to produce
7 the desired images.

8 14. There are two types of CRTs: color display tubes (“CDTs”) which are used in
9 computer monitors and other specialized applications; and color picture tubes (“CPTs”) which
10 are used in televisions. CDTs and CPTs are collectively referred to herein as “cathode ray tubes”
11 or “CRTs.”

12 15. As used herein “CRT Products” includes (a) CRTs; and (b) products containing
13 CRTs, such as television sets and computer monitors.

14 16. The “Class Period” or “relevant period” means the period beginning at least March
15 1, 1995 through at least November 25, 2007.

16 17. “Person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other
17 business or legal entity.

18 18. “OEM” means any Original Equipment Manufacturer of CRT Products.

19 **IV. PLAINTIFFS**

20 19. Plaintiff Brian Luscher is an Arizona resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
21 Luscher indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
22 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

23 20. Plaintiff Jeffrey Figone is a California resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
24 Figone indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
25 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

26 21. Plaintiff Carmen Gonzalez is a California resident. During the relevant period, Ms.
27 Gonzalez indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
28 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

1 22. Plaintiff Dana Ross is a California resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Ross
2 indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-conspirators
3 and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

4 23. Plaintiff Steven Ganz is a California resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Ganz
5 indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-conspirators
6 and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

7 24. Plaintiff Lawyers' Choice Suites, Inc. ("Law Suites") is a corporation doing
8 business in the District of Columbia. During the relevant period, Law Suites indirectly purchased
9 CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-conspirators and has been injured
10 by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

11 25. Plaintiff David Rooks is a Florida resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Rooks
12 indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-conspirators
13 and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

14 26. Plaintiff Daniel Riebow is a Hawaii resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
15 Riebow indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
16 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint

17 27. Plaintiff Travis Burau is an Iowa resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Burau
18 indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-conspirators
19 and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

20 28. Plaintiff Southern Office Supply, Inc. is a Kansas corporation. During the relevant
21 period, Southern Office Supply, Inc. indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the
22 Defendants or their co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations
23 alleged in this Complaint.

24 29. Plaintiff Kerry Lee Hall is a Maine resident. During the relevant period, Ms. Hall
25 indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-conspirators
26 and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

27 30. Plaintiff Lisa Reynolds is a Michigan resident. During the relevant period, Ms.
28 Reynolds indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-

1 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

2 31. Plaintiff David Norby is a Minnesota resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
3 Norby indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
4 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

5 32. Plaintiff Ryan Rizzo is a Minnesota resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
6 Rizzo indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
7 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

8 33. Plaintiff Barry Kushner is a Minnesota resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
9 Kushner indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
10 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

11 34. Plaintiff Charles Jenkins is a Mississippi resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
12 Jenkins indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
13 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

14 35. Plaintiff Misti Walker is a Nebraska resident. During the relevant period, Ms.
15 Walker indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
16 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

17 36. Plaintiff Steven Fink is a Nebraska resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Fink
18 indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-conspirators
19 and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

20 37. Plaintiff Gloria Comeaux is a Nevada resident. During the relevant period, Ms.
21 Comeaux indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
22 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

23 38. Plaintiff Craig Stephenson is a New Mexico resident. During the relevant period,
24 Mr. Stephenson indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their
25 co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this
26 Complaint.

27 39. Plaintiff Conrad Carty is a New York resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
28 Carty indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-

1 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

2 40. Plaintiff Janet Ackerman is a New York resident. During the relevant period, Ms.
3 Ackerman indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
4 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

5 41. Plaintiff Louise Wood is a New York resident. During the relevant period, Ms.
6 Wood indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
7 conspirators and had been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

8 42. Plaintiff Patricia Andrews is a North Carolina resident. During the relevant period,
9 Ms. Andrews indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their
10 co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this
11 Complaint.

12 43. Plaintiff Gary Hanson is a North Dakota resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
13 Hanson indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
14 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

15 44. Plaintiff Jeff Speaect is a South Dakota resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
16 Speaect indirectly purchased CRT products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
17 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

18 45. Plaintiff Frank Warner is a Tennessee resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
19 Warner indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
20 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

21 46. Plaintiff Albert Sidney Crigler is a Tennessee resident. During the relevant period,
22 Mr. Crigler indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
23 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

24 47. Plaintiff Margaret Slagle is a Vermont resident. During the relevant period, Ms.
25 Slagle indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
26 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

27 48. Plaintiff John Larch is a West Virginia resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
28 Larch indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-

1 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

2 49. Plaintiff Brigid Terry is a Wisconsin resident. During the relevant period, Ms.
3 Terry indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
4 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

5 50. Plaintiff Nikki Crawley is an Arkansas resident. During the relevant period, Ms.
6 Crawley indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
7 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

8 51. Plaintiff Steven Harrelson is an Arkansas resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
9 Harrelson indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
10 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

11 52. Plaintiff William J. Trentham is an Arkansas resident. During the relevant period,
12 Mr. Trentham indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their
13 co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this
14 Complaint.

15 53. Plaintiff Warren Cutlip is a Massachusetts resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
16 Cutlip indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
17 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

18 54. Plaintiff Harry Garavanian is a Massachusetts resident. During the relevant period,
19 Mr. Garavanian indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their
20 co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this
21 Complaint.

22 55. Plaintiff Anthony Giasca is a Massachusetts resident. During the relevant period,
23 Mr. Giasca indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their
24 co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this
25 Complaint.

26 56. Plaintiff Hope Hitchcock is a Massachusetts resident. During the relevant period,
27 Ms. Hitchcock indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their
28 co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this

1 Complaint.

2 57. Plaintiff Gary Talewsky is a Massachusetts resident. During the relevant period,
3 Mr. Talewsky indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their
4 co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this
5 Complaint.

6 58. Plaintiff Mina Ashkannejhad is a Missouri resident. During the relevant period,
7 Ms. Ashkannejhad indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or
8 their co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this
9 Complaint.

10 59. Plaintiff Mike Bratcher is a Missouri resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
11 Bratcher indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
12 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

13 60. Plaintiff Robert Stephenson is a Missouri resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
14 Stephenson indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
15 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

16 61. Plaintiff Jay Erickson is a Montana resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
17 Erickson indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
18 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

19 62. Plaintiff John Heenan is a Montana resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
20 Heenan indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
21 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

22 63. Plaintiff Donald Oelze is a Montana resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
23 Oelze indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
24 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

25 64. Plaintiff Mark Wissinger is a Montana resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
26 Wissinger indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
27 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

28 65. Plaintiff Jeff Craig is a New Hampshire resident. During the relevant period, Mr.

1 Craig indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
2 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

3 66. Plaintiff George Maglaras is a New Hampshire resident. During the relevant
4 period, Mr. Maglaras indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or
5 their co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this
6 Complaint.

7 67. Plaintiff Jeff Schapira is a New Hampshire resident. During the relevant period,
8 Mr. Schapira indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
9 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

10 68. Plaintiff Chris Seufert is a New Hampshire resident. During the relevant period,
11 Mr. Seufert indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
12 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

13 69. Plaintiff Eleanor Lewis is an Ohio resident. During the relevant period, Ms. Lewis
14 indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-conspirators
15 and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

16 70. Plaintiff D. Bruce Johnson is an Oregon resident. During the relevant period, Mr.
17 Johnson indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
18 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

19 71. Plaintiff Walker, Warren and Watkins, LLC is a duly formed corporation that at all
20 times operated in Oregon. During the relevant period, Walker, Warren and Watkins, LLC
21 indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-conspirators
22 and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

23 72. Plaintiff Susan LaPage is a Rhode Island resident. During the relevant period, Ms.
24 LaPage indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
25 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

26 73. Plaintiff Donna Muccino is a Rhode Island resident. During the relevant period,
27 Ms. Murphy indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-
28 conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

74. Plaintiff Kerry Murphy is a Rhode Island resident. During the relevant period, Ms. Murphy indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

75. Plaintiff Felecia Blackwood is a South Carolina resident. During the relevant period, Ms. Blackwood indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

76. Plaintiff Jeff Johnson is a South Carolina resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Johnson indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

~~49-77.~~ Plaintiff Tyler Ayres is a Utah resident. During the relevant period, Mr. Ayres indirectly purchased CRT Products from one or more of the Defendants or their co-conspirators and has been injured by reason of the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

V. DEFENDANTS

LG Electronics Entities

~~50-78.~~ Defendant LG Electronics, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of Korea with its principal place of business located at LG Twin Towers, 20 Yeouido-dong, Yeoungdeungpo-gu, Seoul 150-721, South Korea. LG Electronics, Inc. is a \$48.5 billion global force in consumer electronics, home appliances and mobile communications, which established its first overseas branch office in New York in 1968. The company's name was changed from GoldStar Communications to LG Electronics, Inc. in 1995, the year in which it also acquired Zenith in the United States. In 2001, LG Electronics, Inc. transferred its CRT business to a 50/50 CRT joint venture with Defendant Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V. a/k/a Royal Philips Electronics N.V. forming Defendant LG.Philips Displays (n/k/a LP Displays International, Ltd.). During the Class Period, LG Electronics, Inc. manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

~~54-79.~~ Defendant LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc. ("LGEUSA") is a Delaware corporation

with its principal place of business located at 1000 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. LG Electronics USA, Inc. is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of Defendant LG Electronics, Inc. During the class period, LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc. manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Defendant LG Electronics, Inc. dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of LGEUSA relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

~~52-80~~. Defendant LG Electronics Taiwan Taipei Co., Ltd. (“LGETT”) is a Taiwanese entity with its principal place of business located at 7F, No.47, Lane3, Jihu Road, NeiHu District, Taipei City, Taiwan. LGETT is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of Defendant LG Electronics, Inc. During the class period, LGETT manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Defendant LG Electronics, Inc. dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of LGETT relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

~~53-81~~. Defendants LG Electronics, Inc., LGEUSA, and LGETT are collectively referred to herein as “LG.”

Philips Entities

~~54-82~~. Defendant Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V. a/k/a Royal Philips Electronics N.V. (“Royal Philips”) is a Dutch company with its principal place of business located at Amstelplein 2, Breitner Center, 1070 MX Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Royal Philips, founded in 1891, is one of the world’s largest electronics companies, with 160,900 employees located in over 60 countries. Royal Philips had sole ownership of its CRT business until 2001. In 2001, Royal Philips transferred its CRT business to a 50/50 CRT joint venture with defendant LG Electronics, Inc. forming Defendant LG.Philips Displays (n/k/a LP Displays International, Ltd.). In December 2005, as a result of increased pressure on demand and prices for CRT Products, Royal Philips wrote off the remaining book value of 126 million Euros of its investment and said it would not inject further capital into the joint venture. During the Class Period, Royal Philips

1 manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly
2 through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

3 ~~55.83.~~ Defendant Philips Electronics North America Corporation (“PENAC”) is a
4 Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at 1251 Avenue of the
5 Americas, New York, NY 10020-1104. Philips Electronics NA is a wholly owned and controlled
6 subsidiary of Defendant Royal Philips. During the Class Period, Philips Electronics NA
7 manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly
8 through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Defendant Royal
9 Philips dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of PENAC relating to the
10 antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

11 ~~56.84.~~ Defendant Philips Electronics Industries (Taiwan), Ltd. (“Philips Electronics
12 Taiwan”) is a Taiwanese company with its principal place of business located at 15F 3-1 Yuanqu
13 Street, Nangang District, Taipei, Taiwan. Philips Electronics Taiwan is a subsidiary of Defendant
14 Royal Philips. During the Class Period, Philips Electronics Taiwan manufactured, marketed, sold
15 and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates,
16 to customers throughout the United States. Defendant Royal Philips dominated and controlled
17 the finances, policies, and affairs of Philips Electronics Taiwan relating to the antitrust violations
18 alleged in this Complaint.

19 ~~57.85.~~ Defendant Philips da Amazonia Industria Electronica Ltda. (“Philips Brazil”) is a
20 Brazilian company with its principal place of business located at Av Torquato Tapajos 2236, 1
21 andar (parte 1), Flores, Manaus, AM 39048-660, Brazil. Philips Brazil is a wholly-owned and
22 controlled subsidiary of Defendant Royal Philips. During the Class Period, Philips Brazil
23 manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly
24 through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Defendant Royal
25 Philips dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Philips Brazil relating to
26 the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

27 ~~58.86.~~ Defendants Royal Philips, PENAC, Philips Electronics Taiwan, and Philips Brazil
28 are collectively referred to herein as “Philips.”

1 **LP Displays**

2 ~~59-87~~. Defendant LP Displays International, Ltd. f/k/a LG Philips Displays (“LP
3 Displays”) was created in 2001 as a 50/50 joint venture between Defendants LG Electronics, Inc.
4 and Royal Philips Electronics of The Netherlands. In March 2007, LP Displays became an
5 independent company organized under the laws of Hong Kong with its principal place of
6 business located at Corporate Communications, 6th Floor, ING Tower, 308 Des Voeux Road
7 Central, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong. LP Displays is a leading supplier of CRTs for use in
8 television sets and computer monitors with annual sales for 2006 of over \$2 billion, and a market
9 share of 27%. LP Displays announced in March 2007 that Royal Philips and LG Electronics
10 would cede control over the company and the shares would be owned by financial institutions
11 and private equity firms. During the Class Period, LP Displays manufactured, marketed, sold and
12 distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to
13 customers throughout the United States.

14 **Samsung Entities**

15 ~~60-88~~. Defendant Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. (“SEC”) is South Korean company with
16 its principal place of business located at Samsung Main Building, 250, 2-ga, Taepyong-ro, Jung-
17 gu, Seoul 100-742, South Korea. During the Class Period, SEC manufactured, marketed, sold
18 and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates,
19 to customers throughout the United States.

20 ~~61-89~~. Defendant Samsung Electronics America, Inc. (“SEAI”) is a New York
21 corporation with its principal place of business located at 105 Challenger Road, 6th Floor,
22 Ridgefield Park, New Jersey 07660. SEAI is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of
23 defendant SEC. During the Class Period, SEAI manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed
24 CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers
25 throughout the United States. Defendant SEC dominated and controlled the finances, policies,
26 and affairs of SEAI relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

27 ~~62-90~~. Defendant Samsung SDI Co., Ltd. f/k/a Samsung Display Device Co., Ltd.
28 (“Samsung SDI”), is a South Korean company with its principal place of business located at 15th

1 – 18th Floor, Samsung Life Insurance Building, 150, 2-ga, Taepyong-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul, 100-
2 716, South Korea. Samsung SDI is a public company. SEC is a major shareholder holding almost
3 20 percent of the stock. Founded in 1970, Samsung SDI claims to be the world’s leading
4 company in the display and energy businesses, with 28,000 employees and facilities in 18
5 countries. In 2002, Samsung SDI held a 34.3% worldwide market share in the market for CRTs;
6 more than another other producer. Samsung SDI has offices in Chicago and San Diego. During
7 the Class Period, Samsung SDI manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products,
8 either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the
9 United States. Defendant SEC dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of
10 Samsung SDI relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

11 ~~63.91.~~ Defendant Samsung SDI America, Inc. (“Samsung SDI America”) is a California
12 corporation with its principal place of business located at 3333 Michelson Drive, Suite 700,
13 Irvine, California. Samsung SDI America is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of
14 Samsung SDI. During the Class Period, Samsung SDI America manufactured, marketed, sold
15 and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates,
16 to customers throughout the United States. Defendants SEC and Samsung SDI dominated and
17 controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Samsung SDI America relating to the antitrust
18 violations alleged in this Complaint.

19 ~~64.92.~~ Defendant Samsung SDI Mexico S.A. de C.V. (“Samsung SDI Mexico”) is a
20 Mexican company with its principal place of business located at Blvd. Los Olivos, No.21014,
21 Parque Industrial El Florido, Tijuana, B.C. Mexico. Samsung SDI Mexico is a wholly-owned
22 and controlled subsidiary of Defendant Samsung SDI. During the Class Period, Samsung SDI
23 Mexico manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products to customers, either
24 directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, throughout the United States.
25 Defendants SEC and Samsung SDI dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs
26 of Samsung SDI Mexico relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

27 ~~65.93.~~ Defendant Samsung SDI Brasil Ltda. (“Samsung SDI Brazil”) is a Brazilian
28 company with its principal place of business located at Av. Eixo Norte Sul, S/N, Distrito

1 Industrial, 69088-480 Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil. Samsung SDI Brazil is a wholly-owned and
 2 controlled subsidiary of Defendant Samsung SDI. During the Class Period, Samsung SDI Brazil
 3 manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products to customers, either directly or
 4 indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, throughout the United States. Defendants SEC and
 5 Samsung SDI dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Samsung SDI Brazil
 6 relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

7 ~~66-94~~. 66. Defendant Shenzhen Samsung SDI Co., Ltd. (“Samsung SDI Shenzhen”) is a
 8 Chinese company with its principal place of business located at Huanggang Bei Lu, Futian Gu,
 9 Shenzhen, China. Samsung SDI Shenzhen is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of
 10 Defendant Samsung SDI. During the Class Period, Samsung SDI Shenzhen manufactured,
 11 marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its
 12 subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Defendants SEC and
 13 Samsung SDI dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Samsung SDI
 14 Shenzhen relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

15 ~~67-95~~. Defendant Tianjin Samsung SDI Co., Ltd. (“Samsung SDI Tianjin”) is a Chinese
 16 company with its principal place of business located at Developing Zone of Yi-Xian Park,
 17 Wuqing County, Tianjin, China. Samsung SDI Tianjin is a wholly-owned and controlled
 18 subsidiary of Defendant Samsung SDI. During the Class Period, Samsung SDI Tianjin
 19 manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly
 20 through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Defendants SEC
 21 and Samsung SDI dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Samsung SDI
 22 Tianjin relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

23 ~~68-96~~. Defendant Samsung SDI (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (“Samsung SDI Malaysia”) is a
 24 Malaysian company with its principal place of business located at Lot 635 & 660, Kawasan
 25 Perindustrian, Tuanku, Jaafar, 71450 Sungai Gadut, Negeri Semblian Darul Khusus, Malaysia.
 26 Samsung SDI Malaysia is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of Defendant Samsung SDI
 27 Co., Ltd. During the Class Period, Samsung SDI Malaysia manufactured, marketed, sold and/or
 28 distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to

1 customers throughout the United States. Defendants SEC and Samsung SDI dominated and
 2 controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Samsung SDI Malaysia relating to the antitrust
 3 violations alleged in this Complaint.

4 ~~69.97.~~ Defendants SEC, SEAI, Samsung SDI, Samsung SDI America, Samsung SDI
 5 Mexico, Samsung SDI Brazil, Samsung SDI Shenzhen, Samsung SDI Tianjin, and Samsung SDI
 6 Malaysia are referred to collectively herein as “Samsung.”

7 **Toshiba Entities**

8 ~~70.98.~~ Defendant Toshiba Corporation is a Japanese corporation with its principal place
 9 of business at 1-1, Shibaura 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8001, Japan. In 2001, Toshiba
 10 Corporation held a 5-10 % worldwide market share for CRTs used in televisions and computer
 11 monitors. In December 1995, Toshiba Corporation partnered with Orion Electric Company
 12 (n/k/a Daewoo Electronics Corporation) and two other non-defendant entities to form P.T.
 13 Tosummit Electronic Devices Indonesia (“TEDI”) in Indonesia. TEDI was projected to have an
 14 annual production capacity of 2.3 million CRTs by 1999. In 2002, Toshiba Corporation entered
 15 into a joint venture with Defendant Panasonic Corporation called MT Picture Display Co., Ltd.
 16 in which the entities consolidated their CRT businesses. During the Class Period, Toshiba
 17 Corporation manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or
 18 indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

19 ~~71.99.~~ Defendant Toshiba America, Inc. (“Toshiba America”) is a Delaware corporation
 20 with its principal place of business located at 1251 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 4110, New
 21 York, NY 10020. Toshiba America is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of defendant
 22 Toshiba Corporation. During the Class Period, Toshiba America sold and/or distributed CRT
 23 Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers
 24 throughout the United States. Defendant Toshiba Corporation dominated and controlled the
 25 finances, policies, and affairs of Toshiba America relating to the antitrust violations alleged in
 26 this Complaint.

27 ~~72.100.~~ Defendant Toshiba America Consumer Products, LLC (“TACP”) is
 28 headquartered in 82 Totawa Rd., Wayne, New Jersey 07470-3114. TACP is a wholly owned and

1 controlled subsidiary of Defendant Toshiba Corporation through Toshiba America. During the
2 Class Period, TACP sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through
3 its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Defendant Toshiba
4 Corporation dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of TACP relating to the
5 antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

6 ~~73.101.~~ Defendant Toshiba America Information Systems, Inc. (“TAIP”) is a
7 California corporation with its principal place of business located at 9740 Irvine Blvd., Irvine,
8 California 92718. TAIP is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of Toshiba Corporation
9 through Toshiba America, Inc. During the Class Period, TAIP manufactured, marketed, sold
10 and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates,
11 to customers throughout the United States. Defendant Toshiba Corporation dominated and
12 controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of TAIP relating to the antitrust violations alleged in
13 this Complaint.

14 ~~74.102.~~ Defendant Toshiba America Electronics Components, Inc. (“TAEC”) is a
15 California corporation with its principal place of business located at 9775 Toledo Way, Irvine,
16 California 92618, and 19000 MacArthur Boulevard, Suite 400, Irvine, California 92612. TAEC
17 is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of Toshiba America, Inc., which is a holding
18 company for defendant Toshiba Corporation. TAEC is currently the North American sales and
19 marketing representative for defendant MTPD. Before MTPD’s formation in 2003, TAEC was
20 the North American engineering, manufacturing, marketing and sales arm of defendant Toshiba
21 Corporation. During the Class Period, TAEC manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed
22 CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers
23 throughout the United States. Defendant Toshiba Corporation dominated and controlled the
24 finances, policies, and affairs of TAEC relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this
25 Complaint.

26 ~~75.103.~~ Toshiba Display Devices (Thailand) Company, Ltd. (“TDDT”) was a Thai
27 company with its principal place of business located at 142 Moo 5 Bangkadi Industrial Estate,
28 Tivanon Road, Pathum Thani, Thailand 12000. TDDT was a wholly-owned and controlled

1 subsidiary of defendant Toshiba Corporation. Toshiba Corporation transferred Toshiba Thailand
 2 to its CRT joint venture with Panasonic Corporation, MT Picture Display Co., Ltd., in 2003. It
 3 was re-named as MT Picture Display (Thailand) Co., Ltd. and operated as a wholly-owned
 4 subsidiary of MT Picture Display until its closure in 2007. During the Class Period, TDDT
 5 manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly
 6 through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Defendant
 7 Toshiba Corporation dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of TDDT
 8 relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

9 ~~76.104.~~ P.T. Tosummit Electronic Devices Indonesia (“TEDI”) was a CRT joint
 10 venture formed by Toshiba Corporation, Orion Electric Company and two other non-defendant
 11 entities in December 1995. TEDI’s principal place of business was located in Indonesia. TEDI
 12 was projected to have an annual production capacity of 2.3 million CRTs by 1999. In 2003,
 13 TEDI was transferred to MT Picture Display Co., Ltd. and its name was changed to PT.MT
 14 Picture Display Indonesia. During the Class Period, TEDI manufactured, marketed, sold and/or
 15 distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to
 16 customers throughout the United States. Defendant Toshiba Corporation dominated and
 17 controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of TEDI relating to the antitrust violations alleged in
 18 this Complaint.

19 ~~77.105.~~ Defendants Toshiba Corporation, Toshiba America, Inc., TACP, TAIP,
 20 TAEC, TDDT and TEDI are referred to collectively herein as “Toshiba.”

21 **Panasonic Entities**

22 ~~78.106.~~ Defendant Panasonic Corporation, which was at all times during the Class
 23 Period known as Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. and only became Panasonic Corporation
 24 on October 1, 2008, is a Japanese entity with its principal place of business located at 1006 Oaza
 25 Kadoma, Kadoma-shi, Osaka 571-8501, Japan. In 2002, Panasonic Corporation entered into a
 26 CRT joint venture with defendant Toshiba forming defendant MT Picture Display Co., Ltd.
 27 (“MTPD”). Panasonic Corporation was the majority owner with 64.5 percent. On April 3, 2007,
 28 Panasonic Corporation purchased the remaining 35.5 percent stake in the joint venture, making

1 MTPD a wholly-owned subsidiary of Panasonic Corporation. In 2005, the Panasonic brand had
 2 the highest CRT Product revenue in Japan. During the Class Period, Panasonic Corporation
 3 manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly
 4 through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

5 ~~79.107.~~ Defendant Panasonic Corporation of North America (“Panasonic NA”) is a
 6 Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at One Panasonic Way,
 7 Secaucus, New Jersey. Panasonic NA is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of Defendant
 8 Panasonic Corporation. During the Class Period, Panasonic NA manufactured, marketed, sold
 9 and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates,
 10 to customers throughout the United States. Defendant Panasonic Corporation dominated and
 11 controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Panasonic NA relating to the antitrust violations
 12 alleged in this Complaint.

13 ~~80.108.~~ Matsushita Electronic Corporation (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd. (“Matsushita
 14 Malaysia”) was a Malaysian company with its principal place of business located at Lot 1,
 15 Persiaran Tengku Ampuan Section 21, Shah Alam Industrial Site, Shah Alam, Malaysia 40000.
 16 Matsushita Malaysia was a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of Defendant Panasonic
 17 Corporation. Panasonic Corporation transferred Matsushita Malaysia to its CRT joint venture
 18 with Toshiba Corporation, MT Picture Display Co., Ltd., in 2003. It was re-named as MT Picture
 19 Display (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. and operated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of MT Picture Display
 20 until its closure in 2006. During the Class Period, Matsushita Malaysia manufactured, marketed,
 21 sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or
 22 affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Defendant Panasonic Corporation
 23 dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Matsushita Malaysia relating to
 24 the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

25 ~~81.109.~~ Defendants Panasonic Corporation, Panasonic NA and Matsushita
 26 Malaysia are collectively referred to herein as “Panasonic.”

27 ~~82.110.~~ Defendant MT Picture Display Co., Ltd. (“MTPD”) was established as a
 28 CRT joint venture between defendants Panasonic Corporation and Toshiba. MTPD is a Japanese

entity with its principal place of business located at 1-1, Saiwai-cho, Takatsuki-shi, Osaka 569-1193, Japan. On April 3, 2007, defendant Panasonic Corporation purchased the remaining stake in MTPD, making it a wholly-owned subsidiary, and renaming it MT Picture Display Co., Ltd. During the Class Period, MTPD manufactured, sold and distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

~~83.111.~~ Defendant Beijing-Matsushita Color CRT Company, Ltd. (“BMCC”) is a Chinese company with its principal place of business located at No. 9, Jiuxianqiao N. Rd., Dashanzi Chaoyang District, Beijing, China. BMCC is a joint venture company, 50% of which is held by defendant MTPD. The other 50% is held by Beijing Orient Electronics (Group) Co., Ltd., China National Electronics Import & Export Beijing Company (a China state-owned enterprise), and Beijing Yayunchun Branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Ltd. (a China state-owned enterprise). Formed in 1987, BMCC was Matsushita’s (n/k/a Panasonic) first CRT manufacturing facility in China. BMCC is the second largest producer of CRTs in China. During the Class Period, BMCC manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

Hitachi Entities

~~84.112.~~ Defendant Hitachi, Ltd. is a Japanese company with its principal place of business located at 6-1 Marunouchi Center Building 13F, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8280, Japan. Hitachi Ltd. is the parent company for the Hitachi brand of CRT Products. In 1996, Hitachi, Ltd.’s worldwide market share for color CRTs was 20 percent. During the Class Period, Hitachi Ltd. manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

~~85.113.~~ Hitachi Displays, Ltd. (“Hitachi Displays”) is a Japanese company with its principal place of business located at AKS Building, 3 Kandaneibeicho 3, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 101-0022, Japan. Hitachi Displays, Ltd. was originally established as Mobara Works of Hitachi, Ltd. in Mobara City, Japan, in 1943. In 2002, all the departments of planning, development,

1 design, manufacturing and sales concerned with the display business of Hitachi, Ltd. were spun
 2 off to create a separate company called Hitachi Displays, Ltd. During the Class Period, Hitachi
 3 Displays, Ltd. manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or
 4 indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.
 5 Defendant Hitachi, Ltd. dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Hitachi
 6 Displays relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

7 86-114. Hitachi Electronic Devices (USA), Inc. (“HEDUS”) is a Delaware
 8 corporation with its principal place of business located as 1000 Hurricane Shoals Road, Ste. D-
 9 100, Lawrenceville, GA 30043. HEDUS is a subsidiary of defendants Hitachi Displays, Ltd. and
 10 Hitachi, Ltd. During the Class Period, HEDUS manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed
 11 CRT Products to customers, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to
 12 customers throughout the United States. Defendant Hitachi, Ltd. and Hitachi Displays, Ltd.
 13 dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of HEDUS relating to the antitrust
 14 violations alleged in this Complaint.

15 87-115. Defendant Hitachi America, Ltd. (“Hitachi America”) is a New York
 16 company with its principal place of business located at 2000 Sierra Point Parkway, Brisbane,
 17 California 94005. Hitachi America is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of defendant
 18 Hitachi, Ltd. During the Class Period, Hitachi America sold and/or distributed CRT Products,
 19 either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the
 20 United States. Defendant Hitachi, Ltd. dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and
 21 affairs of Hitachi America relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

22 88-116. Defendant Hitachi Asia, Ltd. (“Hitachi Asia”) is a Singapore company with
 23 its principal place of business located at 16 Collyer Quay, #20-00 Hitachi Tower, Singapore,
 24 049318. Hitachi Asia is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of defendant Hitachi, Ltd.
 25 During the Class Period, Hitachi Asia manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT
 26 Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers
 27 throughout the United States. Defendant Hitachi, Ltd. dominated and controlled the finances,
 28 policies, and affairs of Hitachi Asia relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

1 ~~89.117.~~ Shenzhen SEG Hitachi Color Display Devices, Ltd. (“Hitachi Shenzhen”) was a Chinese company with its principal place of business located at 5001 Huanggang Road, Futian District, Shenzhen 518035, China. Hitachi Displays, Ltd. owned at least a 25% interest in Hitachi Shenzhen until November 8, 2007 (which was coincidentally around the time that the government investigations into the CRT industry began). Thus, Hitachi Shenzhen was a member of the Hitachi corporate group for all but the last two weeks of the Class Period. During the Class Period, Hitachi Shenzhen manufactured, sold and distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Defendants Hitachi, Ltd. and Hitachi Displays dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Hitachi Shenzhen relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

11 ~~90.118.~~ Defendants Hitachi Ltd., Hitachi Displays, Hitachi America, HEDUS, Hitachi Asia, and Hitachi Shenzhen are collectively referred to herein as “Hitachi.”

13 **Tatung**

14 ~~91.119.~~ Defendant Tatung Company of America, Inc. (“Tatung America”) is a California corporation with its principal place of business located at 2850 El Presidio Street, Long Beach, California. Tatung America is a subsidiary of Tatung Company. Currently, Tatung Company owns approximately half of Tatung America. The other half used to be owned by Lun Kuan Lin, the daughter of Tatung Company’s former Chairman, T.S. Lin. Following Lun Kuan Lin’s recent death, her share recently passed to her two children. During the Class Period, Tatung America manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

22 **Chunghwa Entities**

23 ~~92.120.~~ Defendant Chunghwa Picture Tubes Ltd. (“CPT”) is a Taiwanese company with its principal place of business located at 1127 Heping Road, Bade City, Taoyuan, Taiwan. CPT was founded in 1971 by Tatung Company. Throughout the majority of the Class Period, Tatung Company owned a substantial share in CPT. Although Tatung Company’s holdings in CPT have fallen over time, it retains substantial control over CPT’s operations. Tatung Company lists Chunghwa on its website as one of its “global subsidiaries.” And the Chairman of CPT,

1 Weishan Lin, is also the Chairman and General Manager of Tatung Company. CPT is a leading
 2 manufacturer of CRTs. During the Class Period, CPT manufactured, marketed, sold and/or
 3 distributed CRT Products, both directly and through its wholly-owned and controlled
 4 subsidiaries in Malaysia, China, and Scotland, to customers throughout the United States.

5 ~~93.121.~~ Defendant Chunghwa Picture Tubes (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (“Chunghwa
 6 Malaysia”) is a Malaysian company with its principal place of business located at Lot 1, Subang
 7 Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Batu Tiga, 4000 Shah Alam, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.
 8 Chunghwa Malaysia a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of defendant Chunghwa Picture
 9 Tubes. Chunghwa Malaysia is a leading worldwide supplier of CRTs. During the Class Period,
 10 Chunghwa Malaysia manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either
 11 directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United
 12 States. Defendant CPT dominated and controlled the finances, policies, and affairs of Chunghwa
 13 Malaysia relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

14 ~~94.122.~~ Defendants CPT and Chunghwa Malaysia are collectively referred to
 15 herein as “Chunghwa.”

16 **IRICO Entities**

17 ~~95.123.~~ Defendant IRICO Group Corporation (“IGC”) is a Chinese corporation
 18 with its principal place of business located at 1 Caihong Rd., Xianyang City, Shaanxi Province
 19 712021. IGC is the parent company for multiple subsidiaries engaged in the manufacture,
 20 marketing, sale and/or distribution of CRT Products. During the Class Period, IGC
 21 manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly
 22 through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

23 ~~96.124.~~ Defendant IRICO Display Devices Co., Ltd. (“IDDC”) is a Chinese
 24 company with its principal place of business located at No. 16, Fenghui South Road West,
 25 District High-tech Development Zone, Xi’an, SXI 710075. IDDC is a partially-owned subsidiary
 26 of defendant IGC. In 2006, IDDC was China’s top CRT maker. During the Class Period, IDDC
 27 manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly
 28 through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Defendant IGC

dominated and controlled the finances, policies and affairs of IDDC relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

~~97.125.~~ Defendant IRICO Group Electronics Co., Ltd. (“IGE”) is a Chinese company with its principal place of business located at 1 Caihong Rd., Xianyang City, Shaanxi Province 712021. IGE is owned by Defendant IGC. According to its website, IGE was the first CRT manufacturer in China and one of the leading global manufacturers of CRTs. Their website also claims that in 2003, they were the largest CRT manufacturer in China in terms of production and sales volume, sales revenue and aggregated profit and taxation. During the Class Period, IGE manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States. Defendant IGC dominated and controlled the finances, policies and affairs of IGE relating to the antitrust violations alleged in this Complaint.

~~98.126.~~ Defendants IGC, IDDC, and IGE are collectively referred to herein as “IRICO.”

Thai CRT

~~99.127.~~ Defendant Thai CRT Company, Ltd. (“Thai CRT”) is a Thai company with its principal place of business located at 1/F Siam Cement Road, Bangsue Dusit, Bangkok, Thailand. Thai CRT is a subsidiary of Siam Cement Group. It was established in 1986 as Thailand’s first manufacturer of CRTs for color televisions. During the Class Period, Thai CRT manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

Samtel

~~100.128.~~ Defendant Samtel Color, Ltd. (“Samtel”) is an Indian company with its principal place of business located at 52, Community Centre, New Friends Colony, New Delhi-110065. Samtel’s market share for CRTs sold in India is approximately 40%. Samtel is India’s largest exporter of CRTs. Samtel has gained safety approvals from the United States, Canada, Germany and Great Britain for its CRT Products. During the Class Period, Samtel manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its

1 subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

2 **Daewoo/Orion Entities**

3 ~~101.129.~~ During the Class Period, Orion Electric Company (“Orion”) was a major
 4 manufacturer of CRTs. Orion was a Korean corporation which filed for bankruptcy in 2004. In
 5 1995, approximately 85% of Orion’s \$1 billion in sales was attributed to CRTs. Orion was
 6 involved in CRT Product sales and manufacturing joint ventures and had subsidiaries all over the
 7 world, including South Africa, France, Indonesia, Mexico, and the United States. Plaintiffs are
 8 informed and believe that Orion was wholly owned by the “Daewoo Group.” The Daewoo
 9 Group included Daewoo Electronics Company, Ltd., Daewoo Telecom Company, Daewoo
 10 Corporation, and Orion Electric Components Company. The Daewoo Group was dismantled in
 11 or around 1999. Daewoo Electronics and Orion were 50/50 joint venture partners in an entity
 12 called Daewoo-Orion Société Anonyme (“DOSA”) in France. As of approximately 1996, DOSA
 13 produced 1.2 million CRTs annually. Daewoo sold DOSA’s CRT business in or around 2004. In
 14 December 1995, Orion partnered with defendant Toshiba Corporation and two other non-
 15 defendant entities to form P.T. Tosummit Electronic Devices Indonesia (“TEDI”) in Indonesia.
 16 TEDI was projected to have an annual production capacity of 2.3 million CRTs by 1999. During
 17 the Class Period, Orion, Daewoo Electronics, TEDI and DOSA manufactured, marketed, sold
 18 and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through their subsidiaries or
 19 affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

20 130. Daewoo Electronics, Orion, and DOSA are collectively referred to herein as
 21 “Daewoo.”

22 **Thomson Entities**

23 131. Defendant Thomson SA (n/k/a Technicolor SA) (“Thomson SA”) is a French
 24 corporation with its principal place of business located at 5 Rue Jeanne d’Arc 92130 Issy-les-
 25 Moulineaux, France. Thomson SA, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Thomson Consumer
 26 Electronics Corporation, was a major manufacturer of CRTs for the United States market, with
 27 plants located in the United States, Mexico, China and Europe. Thomson SA sold its CRTs
 28 internally to its television-manufacturing division, which had plants in the United States and

1 Mexico, and to other television manufacturers in the United States and elsewhere. Thomson
 2 SA's television division also purchased CRTs from other CRT manufacturers. Thomson SA's
 3 CRT televisions were sold in the United States to consumers under the RCA brand. In November
 4 2003, Thomson SA sold its television division to a joint venture it formed with Chinese
 5 company, TCL Corporation. The joint venture was called TCL-Thomson Electronics
 6 Corporation ("TCL-Thomson"). TCL took a 67 percent stake in the joint venture, with Thomson
 7 SA holding the rest of the shares. As part of the joint venture agreement, the parties agreed that
 8 televisions made by TCL-Thomson would be marketed under the TCL brand in Asia and the
 9 Thomson and RCA brands in Europe and North America, respectively. In July 2005, Thomson
 10 SA sold its CRT business to Videocon. During the Class Period, Thomson SA manufactured,
 11 marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its
 12 subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

13 132. Defendant Thomson Consumer Electronics, Inc. (n/k/a Technicolor USA, Inc.)
 14 ("Thomson Consumer Electronics") is a U.S. corporation with its principal place of business
 15 located at 10330 N Meridian St., Indianapolis, IN 46290-1024. Thomson Consumer Electronics
 16 is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Thomson SA. Thomson Consumer Electronics was a major
 17 manufacturer of CRTs for the United States market, with plants located in Scranton, PA, Marion,
 18 IN and Mexicali, Mexico. The United States-based plants were closed in 2004. Thomson
 19 Consumer Electronics sold its CRTs internally to its own television-manufacturing division,
 20 which had plants in the United States and Mexico, and to other television manufacturers in the
 21 United States and elsewhere. Thomson's CRT televisions were sold in the United States to
 22 United States consumers under the RCA brand. Thomson Consumer Electronic's television
 23 business was sold to TCL-Thomson in 2003, and its CRT business was sold to Videocon
 24 Industries, Ltd. in 2005. During the Class Period, Thomson Consumer Electronics manufactured,
 25 marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its
 26 subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

27 133. Thomson SA and Thomson Consumer Electronics are collectively referred to
 28 herein as "Thomson."

Videocon

~~102.134.~~ Defendant Videocon Industries, Ltd. (“Videocon”) is an Indian corporation with its principal place of business located at 14 Kms Stone, Aurangabad-Paithan Road, Chitegaon, Tq. Paithan, Dist. Aurangabad - 431 105, India. In July 2005, Videocon acquired Thomson’s CRT businesses, which included manufacturing facilities in Poland, Italy, Mexico, and China. Videocon manufactured its CRTs for the United States market in Thomson’s former CRT plants in Mexicali, Mexico and China. Videocon sold these CRTs primarily to the joint venture, TCL-Thomson, which manufactured CRT televisions for the U.S. market in Juarez, Mexico, and which it sold under the RCA brand. During the Class Period, Videocon manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

~~103.135.~~ All of the above-listed defendants are collectively referred to herein as “Defendants.”

VI. AGENTS AND CO-CONSPIRATORS

~~104.136.~~ Various other persons, firms and corporations, some of whom are unknown to the Plaintiffs at this time and therefore are not named as Defendants herein, but including the known entities described below, have participated as co-conspirators with Defendants and have performed acts and made statements in furtherance of the conspiracy and/or in furtherance of the anticompetitive, unfair or deceptive conduct. Plaintiffs reserve the right to name some or all of these Persons as Defendants at a later date.

Thomson Entities

~~105.~~ Defendant Thomson SA (n/k/a Technicolor SA) (“Thomson SA”) is a French corporation with its principal place of business located at 5 Rue Jeanne d’Arc 92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux, France. Thomson SA, through its wholly owned subsidiary Thomson Consumer Electronics Corporation, was a major manufacturer of CRTs for the United States market, with plants located in the United States, Mexico, China and Europe. Thomson SA sold its CRTs internally to its television manufacturing division, which had plants in the United States and Mexico, and to other television manufacturers in the United States and elsewhere. Thomson

SA's television division also purchased CRTs from other CRT manufacturers. Thomson SA's CRT televisions were sold in the United States to consumers under the RCA brand. In November 2003, Thomson SA sold its television division to a joint venture it formed with Chinese company, TCL Corporation. The joint venture was called TCL Thomson Electronics Corporation ("TCL Thomson"). TCL took a 67 percent stake in the joint venture, with Thomson SA holding the rest of the shares. As part of the joint venture agreement, the parties agreed that televisions made by TCL Thomson would be marketed under the TCL brand in Asia and the Thomson and RCA brands in Europe and North America, respectively. In July 2005, Thomson SA sold its CRT business to Videocon. During the Class Period, Thomson SA manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

106.—Defendant Thomson Consumer Electronics, Inc. (n/k/a Technicolor USA, Inc.) ("Thomson Consumer Electronics") is a U.S. corporation with its principal place of business located at 10330 N Meridian St., Indianapolis, IN 46290-1024. Thomson Consumer Electronics is a wholly owned subsidiary of Thomson SA. Thomson Consumer Electronics was a major manufacturer of CRTs for the United States market, with plants located in Scranton, PA, Marion, IN and Mexicali, Mexico. The United States-based plants were closed in 2004. Thomson Consumer Electronics sold its CRTs internally to its own television manufacturing division, which had plants in the United States and Mexico, and to other television manufacturers in the United States and elsewhere. Thomson's CRT televisions were sold in the United States to United States consumers under the RCA brand. Thomson Consumer Electronic's television business was sold to TCL Thomson in 2003, and its CRT business was sold to Videocon Industries, Ltd. in 2005. During the Class Period, Thomson Consumer Electronics manufactured, marketed, sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.

107.—Thomson SA and Thomson Consumer Electronics are collectively referred to herein as "Thomson."

Videocon

1 ~~137. Defendant Videocon Industries, Ltd. (“Videocon”) is an Indian corporation with its~~
2 ~~principal place of business located at 14 Kms Stone, Aurangabad-Paithan Road, Chitegaon, Tq.~~
3 ~~Paithan, Dist. Aurangabad—431 105, India. In July 2005, Videocon acquired Thomson’s CRT~~
4 ~~businesses, which included manufacturing facilities in Poland, Italy, Mexico, and China.~~
5 ~~Videocon manufactured its CRTs for the United States market in Thomson’s former CRT plants~~
6 ~~in Mexicali, Mexico and China. Videocon sold these CRTs primarily to the joint venture, TCL-~~
7 ~~Thomson, which manufactured CRT televisions for the U.S. market in Juarez, Mexico, and~~
8 ~~which it sold under the RCA brand. During the Class Period, Videocon manufactured, marketed,~~
9 ~~sold and/or distributed CRT Products, either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries or~~
10 ~~affiliates, to customers throughout the United States.~~

11 **Mitsubishi Entities**

12 ~~108.138.~~ Co-conspirator Mitsubishi Electric Corporation (“Mitsubishi Electric
13 Japan”) is a Japanese corporation located at Building, 2-7-3, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
14 100-8310, Japan. Mitsubishi Electric Japan and its subsidiaries manufactured CRTs in factories
15 located in Japan, Taiwan, Mexico and Canada for sale in the United States. These CRTs were
16 sold internally to Mitsubishi’s television and monitor manufacturing division and to other
17 television and monitor manufacturers in the U.S. and elsewhere. Mitsubishi’s television and
18 monitor division also purchased CRTs from other CRT manufacturers. During the Class Period,
19 Mitsubishi Electric Japan manufactured, marketed, sold and distributed CRT Products in the
20 United States.

21 ~~109.139.~~ Co-conspirator Mitsubishi Electric & Electronics USA, Inc. (“Mitsubishi
22 Electric USA”) is a United States corporation located at 5665 Plaza Drive, Cypress, CA 90630.
23 Mitsubishi Electric USA is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mitsubishi Electric Japan. Mitsubishi
24 Electric USA manufactured CRTs for the United States market in plants located in Mexicali,
25 Mexico and Ontario, Canada. Mitsubishi Electric USA sold its CRTs internally to its television
26 and monitor manufacturing division and to other television and monitor manufacturers in the
27 U.S. and elsewhere. Mitsubishi’s television and monitor division also purchased CRTs from
28 other CRT manufacturers. During the Class Period, Mitsubishi Electric USA manufactured,

1 marketed, sold and distributed CRT Products in the United States.

2 ~~110.140.~~ Co-conspirator Mitsubishi Digital Electronics Americas, Inc. (“Mitsubishi
3 Digital”) is a United States corporation located at 9351 Jeronimo Road, Irvine, CA 92618.
4 Mitsubishi Digital is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mitsubishi Electric USA. During the Class
5 Period, Mitsubishi Digital manufactured, marketed, sold and distributed CRTs and CRT
6 televisions and monitors in the United States.

7 ~~111.141.~~ Mitsubishi Electric Japan, Mitsubishi Electric USA and Mitsubishi Digital
8 are collectively referred to herein as “Mitsubishi.”

9 ~~112.142.~~ Whenever in this Complaint reference is made to any act, deed or
10 transaction of any corporation, the allegation means that the corporation engaged in the act, deed
11 or transaction by or through its officers, directors, agents, employees or representatives while
12 they were actively engaged in the management, direction, control or transaction of the
13 corporation’s business or affairs.

14 ~~113.143.~~ Defendants are also liable to acts done in furtherance of the alleged
15 conspiracy by companies they acquired through mergers or acquisitions.

16 ~~114.144.~~ Each of the Defendants named herein acted as the agent or joint venturer of
17 or for the other Defendants with respect to the acts, violations and common course of conduct
18 alleged herein. Each Defendant which is a subsidiary of a foreign parent acts as the sole United
19 States agent for CRT Products made by its parent company.

20 **VII. INTERSTATE TRADE AND COMMERCE**

21 ~~115.145.~~ Throughout the Class Period, each Defendant, or one or more of its
22 subsidiaries, sold CRT Products in the United States in a continuous and uninterrupted flow of
23 interstate and international commerce, including through and into this judicial district.

24 ~~116.146.~~ During the Class Period, Defendants collectively controlled the vast
25 majority of the market for CRT Products, both globally and in the United States.

26 ~~117.147.~~ Defendants’ unlawful activities, as described herein, took place within the
27 flow of interstate commerce to purchasers of CRT Products located in states other than the states
28 in which Defendants are located, as well as throughout the world, and had a direct, substantial

1 and reasonably foreseeable effect upon interstate and international commerce, including the
 2 United States markets for CRT Products.

3 **VIII. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

4 **A. CRT Technology**

5 ~~118.148.~~ CRT technology was first developed more than a century ago. The first
 6 commercially practical CRT television was made in 1931. It was not until the RCA Corporation
 7 introduced the product at the 1939 World's Fair, however, that it became widely available to
 8 consumers. Since then, CRTs have become the heart of most display products, including
 9 televisions, computer monitors, oscilloscopes, air traffic control monitors, and ATMs. Even large
 10 public displays, including many scoreboards at sports arenas, are comprised of thousands of
 11 single color CRTs.

12 ~~119.149.~~ As noted above, the CRT is a vacuum tube that is coated on its inside face
 13 with light sensitive phosphors. An electron gun at the back of the vacuum tube emits electron
 14 beams. When the electron beams strike the phosphors, the phosphors produce either red, green,
 15 or blue light. A system of magnetic fields inside the CRT, as well as varying voltages, directs the
 16 beams to produce the desired colors. This process is rapidly repeated several times per second to
 17 produce the desired images.

18 ~~120.150.~~ The quality of a CRT display is dictated by the quality of the CRT itself.
 19 No external control or feature can make up for a poor quality tube. In this regard, the CRT
 20 defines the whole product such that the product is often simply referred to as "the CRT."

21 ~~121.151.~~ Until the last few years, CRTs were the dominant technology used in
 22 displays, including television and computer monitors. During the Class Period, this translated
 23 into the sale of millions of CRT Products, generating billions of dollars in annual profits.

24 **B. Structural Characteristics Of The CRT Market**

25 ~~122.152.~~ The structural characteristics of the CRT Product market are conducive to
 26 the type of collusive activity alleged in this Complaint. These characteristics include market
 27 concentration, ease of information sharing, the consolidation of manufacturers, multiple
 28 interrelated business relationships, significant barriers to entry, maturity of the CRT Product

1 market, and homogeneity of products.

2 **a. Market Concentration**

3 ~~123.153.~~ During the Class Period, the CRT industry was dominated by relatively few
 4 companies. In 2004, defendants Samsung SDI, LG.Philips Displays (n/k/a LP Displays), MT
 5 Picture Display and Chunghwa together held a collective 78% share of the global CRT market.
 6 The high concentration of market share facilitates coordination since there are fewer cartel
 7 members among which to coordinate pricing or allocate markets, and it is easier to monitor the
 8 pricing and production of other cartel members.

9 **b. Information Sharing**

10 ~~124.154.~~ Because of common membership in trade associations for the CRT Product
 11 market and related markets (for e.g., TFT-LCD), interrelated business arrangements such as joint
 12 ventures, allegiances between companies in certain countries, and relationships between the
 13 executives of certain companies, there were many opportunities for Defendants to discuss and
 14 exchange competitive information. The ease of communication was facilitated by the use of
 15 meetings, telephone calls, e-mails, and instant messages. Defendants took advantage of these
 16 opportunities to discuss and agree upon their pricing for CRT Products.

17 ~~125.155.~~ Defendants Chunghwa, Hitachi and Samsung are all members of the
 18 Society for Information Display. Defendants Samsung and LG Electronics, Inc. are two of the
 19 co-founders of the Korea Display Industry Association. Similarly, Daewoo, LG Electronics, LP
 20 Displays, and Samsung are members of the Electronic Display Industrial Research Association.
 21 Upon information and belief, Defendants used these trade associations as vehicles for discussing
 22 and agreeing upon their pricing for CRT Products. At the meetings of these trade associations,
 23 Defendants exchanged proprietary and competitively sensitive information which they used to
 24 implement and monitor the conspiracy.

25 **c. Consolidation**

26 ~~126.156.~~ The CRT Product industry also had significant consolidation during the
 27 Class Period, including but not limited to: (a) the creation of LG.Philips Displays (n/k/a LP
 28 Displays) in 2001 as a joint venture between Royal Philips and LG Electronics, Inc.; and (b) the

2002 merger of Toshiba and Matsushita/Panasonic's CRT business into MTPD.

~~127.157.~~ Defendants also consolidated their manufacturing facilities in lower cost venues such as China and reduced manufacturing capacity to prop up prices.

d. Multiple Interrelated Business Relationships

~~128.158.~~ The CRT Product industry has a close-knit nature whereby multiple business relationships between supposed competitors blur the lines of competition and provided ample opportunity to collude. These business relationships also created a unity of interest among competitors so that the conspiracy was easier to implement and enforce than if such interrelationships did not exist.

~~129.159.~~ Examples of the high degree of cooperation among Defendants in both the CRT Product market and other closely related markets include the following:

a. The formation of the CRT joint venture LG.Philips Displays in 2001 by Defendants LG Electronics, Inc. and Royal Philips.

b. Defendants LG Electronics, Inc. and Royal Philips also formed LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd., n/k/a LG Display Co., Ltd. in 1999 as a joint venture for the purpose of manufacturing TFT-LCD panels.

c. The formation of the CRT joint venture MTPD in 2003 by Defendants Toshiba and Panasonic.

d. Defendants Toshiba and Panasonic also formed Toshiba-Matsushita Display Technology Co., Ltd. as a joint venture for the purpose of manufacturing TFT-LCD panels.

e. In December 1995, Defendants Daewoo and Toshiba partnered with two other non-Defendant entities to form TEDI which manufactured CRTs in Indonesia.

f. Defendants Daewoo and Toshiba also signed a cooperative agreement relating to LCDs in 1995. Pursuant to the agreement, Daewoo produced STN LCDs, and Toshiba, which had substituted its STN LCD production with TFT LCD production, marketed Daewoo's STN LCDs globally through its network.

g. Also in 1995, Defendant Chunghwa entered into a technology transfer

1 agreement with Defendant Toshiba for large CPTs.

2 h. Defendant Chunghwa has a joint venture with Defendant Samsung
3 Electronics Co., Ltd. for the production of liquid crystal display panels. Chunghwa now licenses
4 the technology from Defendant Royal Philips, a recent development that helped resolve a patent
5 infringement suit filed in 2002.

6 i. Defendants LG Electronics, Inc. and Hitachi Ltd. entered into a joint
7 venture in 2000 for the manufacture, sale and distribution of optical storage products such as
8 DVD drives.

9 j. Defendant Samtel participates in a joint venture, Samcor Glass Limited,
10 with Defendant Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and non-Defendant Corning Inc., USA for the
11 production and supply of picture tube glass.

12 k. Defendant Samtel claims to have supplied CRTs to Defendants LG
13 Electronics, Inc., Samsung, Royal Philips, and Panasonic.

14 **e. High Costs Of Entry Into The Industry**

15 ~~130.160.~~ There are substantial barriers to entry in the CRT Products industry. It
16 would require substantial time, resources and industry knowledge to even potentially overcome
17 the barriers to entry. It is also extremely unlikely that a new producer would enter the market in
18 light of the declining demand for CRT Products.

19 **f. The Maturity Of The CRT Product Market**

20 ~~131.161.~~ Newer industries are typically characterized by rapid growth, innovation
21 and high profits. The CRT Product market is a mature one, and like many mature industries, is
22 characterized by slim profit margins, creating a motivation to collude.

23 ~~132.162.~~ Demand for CRT Products was declining throughout the Class Period.
24 Static or declining demand is another factor which makes the formation of a collusive
25 arrangement more likely because it provides a greater incentive to firms to avoid price
26 competition.

27 ~~133.163.~~ In addition, conventional CRT televisions and computer monitors were
28 being rapidly replaced by TFT-LCD and Plasma displays. This was one of the factors which led

Defendants to engage in this alleged price fixing scheme in order to slow down declining CRT Product prices. Between 2000 and 2006, revenues from the sale of CRT televisions in the United States declined by 50.7 percent and are predicted to decline by an additional 84.5 percent between 2006 and 2010.

~~134.164.~~ Although demand was declining as a result of the popularity of flat-panel LCD/plasma televisions and LCD monitors, CRT televisions and monitors were still the dominant display technology during the Class Period, making Defendants' collusion and the international price fixing conspiracy worthwhile. Due to the high costs of LCD panels and plasma displays during the Class Period, a substantial market for CRT Products existed as a cheaper alternative to these new technologies.

~~135.165.~~ In 1999, CRT monitors accounted for 94.5 percent of the retail market for computer monitors in North America. By 2002, that figure had dropped to 73 percent; still a substantial share of the market.

~~136.166.~~ As for CRT televisions, they accounted for 73 percent of the North American television market in 2004, and by the end of 2006, still held a 46 percent market share. CRT televisions continue to dominate the global television market, accounting for 75 percent of worldwide TV units in 2006.

g. Homogeneity Of CRT Products

~~137.167.~~ CRT Products are commodity-like products which are manufactured in standardized sizes. One Defendant's CRT Products for a particular application, such as a particular size television set or computer monitor, is substitutable for another's. Defendants sell and Plaintiffs (and Class members) purchase CRT Products primarily on the basis of price.

~~138.168.~~ It is easier to form and sustain a cartel when the product in question is commodity-like because it is easier to agree on prices to charge and to monitor those prices once an agreement is formed.

C. Pre-Conspiracy Market

~~139.169.~~ The genesis of the CRT conspiracy was in the late 1980s as the CRT Products business became more international and the Defendants began serving customers that

1 were also being served by other international companies. During this period, the employees of
 2 Defendants would encounter employees from their competitors when visiting their customers. A
 3 culture of cooperation developed over the years and these Defendant employees would exchange
 4 market information on production, capacity, and customers.

5 ~~140.170.~~ In the early 1990s, representatives from Samsung, Daewoo, Chunghwa and
 6 Orion visited each other's factories in S.E. Asia. During this period, these producers began to
 7 include discussions about price in their meetings. The pricing discussions were usually limited,
 8 however, to exchanges of the range of prices that each competitor had quoted to specific
 9 customers.

10 **D. Defendants' And Co-Conspirators' Illegal Agreements**

11 ~~141.171.~~ Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that in order to
 12 control and maintain profitability during declining demand for CRT Products, Defendants and
 13 their co-conspirators have engaged in a contract, combination, trust or conspiracy, the effect of
 14 which has been to raise, fix, maintain and/or stabilize the prices at which they sold CRT Products
 15 to artificially inflated levels from at least March 1, 1995 through at least November 25, 2007.

16 ~~142.172.~~ The CRT conspiracy was effectuated through a combination of group and
 17 bilateral meetings. In the formative years of the conspiracy (1995-1996), bilateral discussions
 18 were the primary method of communication and took place on an informal, ad hoc basis. During
 19 this period, representatives from Defendants LG, Samsung and Daewoo visited the other
 20 Defendant and co-conspirator manufacturers including Philips, Chunghwa, Thai CRT, Hitachi,
 21 Toshiba, Mitsubishi and Panasonic to discuss increasing prices for CRT Products in general and
 22 to specific customers. These meetings took place in Taiwan, South Korea, Thailand, Japan,
 23 Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore.

24 ~~143.173.~~ Defendants Samsung, Chunghwa, LG, Mitsubishi and Daewoo also
 25 attended several ad hoc group meetings during this period. The participants at these group
 26 meetings also discussed increasing prices for CRT Products.

27 ~~144.174.~~ As more manufacturers formally entered the conspiracy, group meetings
 28 became more prevalent. Beginning in 1997, the Defendants began to meet in a more organized,

1 systematic fashion, and a formal system of multilateral and bilateral meetings was put in place.
2 Defendants' representatives attended hundreds of these meetings during the Class Period.

3 ~~145.175.~~ The overall CRT conspiracy raised and stabilized worldwide prices
4 (including United States prices) that Defendants charged for CRT Products.

5 **a. "Glass Meetings"**

6 ~~146.176.~~ The group meetings among the participants in the CRT price-fixing
7 conspiracy were referred to by the participants as "Glass Meetings" or "GSM." Glass Meetings
8 were attended by employees at three general levels of the Defendants' corporations.

9 ~~147.177.~~ The first level of these meetings were attended by high level company
10 executives including CEOs, Presidents, and Vice Presidents, and were known as "Top
11 Meetings." Top Meetings occurred less frequently, typically quarterly, and were focused on
12 longer term agreements and forcing compliance with price fixing agreements. Because attendees
13 at Top Meetings had authority as well as more reliable information, these meetings resulted in
14 agreements. Attendees at Top Meetings were also able to resolve disputes because they were
15 decision makers who could make agreements.

16 ~~148.178.~~ The second level of meetings were attended by the Defendants' high level
17 sales managers and were known as "Management Meetings." These meetings occurred more
18 frequently, typically monthly, and handled implementation of the agreements made at Top
19 Meetings.

20 ~~149.179.~~ Finally, the third level of meetings were known as "Working Level
21 Meetings" and were attended by lower level sales and marketing employees. These meetings
22 generally occurred on a weekly or monthly basis and were mostly limited to the exchange of
23 information and discussing pricing since the lower level employees did not have the authority to
24 enter into agreements. These lower level employees would then transmit the competitive
25 information up the corporate reporting chain to those individuals with pricing authority. The
26 Working Level Meetings also tended to be more regional and often took place near Defendants'
27 factories. In other words, the Taiwanese manufacturers' employees met in Taiwan, the Korean
28 manufacturers' employees met in Korea, the Chinese in China, and so on.

1 a. The Chinese Glass Meetings began in 1998 and generally occurred on a
2 monthly basis following a top or management level meeting. The China meetings had the
3 principal purpose of reporting what had been decided at the most recent Glass Meeting to the
4 Chinese manufacturers. Participants at the Chinese meetings included the manufacturers located
5 in China, such as IRICO and BMCC, as well as the China-based branches of the other
6 Defendants, including but not limited to Hitachi Shenzhen, Samsung SDI Shenzhen, Samsung
7 SDI Tianjin, and Chunghwa.

8 b. Glass Meetings also occurred occasionally in various European countries.
9 Attendees at these meetings included those Defendants which had subsidiaries and/or
10 manufacturing facilities located in Europe, including Philips, LG, LP Displays, Chunghwa,
11 Samsung, Daewoo (usually DOSA attended these meetings on behalf of Daewoo), IRICO,
12 Thomson and, from 2005, Videocon.

13 ~~150.180.~~ Representatives of the Defendants also attended what were known amongst
14 members of the conspiracy as “Green Meetings.” These were meetings held on golf courses. The
15 Green Meetings were generally attended by top and management level employees of the
16 Defendants.

17 ~~151.181.~~ During the Class Period, Glass Meetings took place in Taiwan, South
18 Korea, Europe, China, Singapore, Japan, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and the United States.

19 ~~152.182.~~ Participants would often exchange competitively sensitive information
20 prior to a Glass Meeting. This included information on inventories, production, sales and
21 exports. For some such meetings, where information could not be gathered in advance of the
22 meeting, it was brought to the meeting and shared.

23 ~~153.183.~~ The Glass Meetings at all levels followed a fairly typical agenda. First, the
24 participants exchanged competitive information such as proposed future CRT pricing, sales
25 volume, inventory levels, production capacity, exports, customer orders, price trends, and
26 forecasts of sales volumes for coming months. The participants also updated the information they
27 had provided in the previous meeting. Each meeting had a rotating, designated “Chairman” who
28 would write the information on a white board. The meeting participants then used this

1 information to discuss and agree upon what price each would charge for CRTs to be sold in the
 2 following month or quarter. They discussed and agreed upon target prices, price increases, so-
 3 called “bottom” prices, and price ranges for CRTs. They also discussed and agreed upon prices
 4 of CRTs that were sold to specific customers, and agreed upon target prices to be used in
 5 negotiations with large customers. Having analyzed the supply and demand, the participants
 6 would also discuss and agree upon production cutbacks.

7 ~~154.184.~~ During periods of oversupply, the focus of the meeting participants turned
 8 to making controlled and coordinated price reductions. This was referred to as setting a “bottom
 9 price.”

10 ~~155.185.~~ Defendants’ conspiracy included agreements on the prices at which certain
 11 Defendants would sell CRTs to their own corporate subsidiaries and affiliates that manufactured
 12 end products, such as televisions and computer monitors. Defendants realized the importance of
 13 keeping the internal pricing to their affiliated OEMs at a high enough level to support the CRT
 14 pricing in the market to other OEMs. In this way, Defendants ensured that all direct purchaser
 15 OEMs paid supracompetitive prices for CRTs.

16 ~~156.186.~~ Each of the participants in these meetings knew, and in fact discussed, the
 17 significant impact that the price of CRTs had on the cost of the finished products into which they
 18 were placed. Like CRTs themselves, the market for CRT Products was a mature one, and there
 19 were slim profit margins. The Defendants therefore concluded that in order to make their CRT
 20 price increases stick, they needed to make the increase high enough that their direct customers
 21 (CRT TV and monitor makers) would be able to justify a corresponding price increase to their
 22 customers. In this way, Defendants ensured that price increases for CRTs were passed on to
 23 indirect purchasers of CRT Products.

24 ~~157.187.~~ The agreements reached at the Glass Meetings included:

- 25 a. agreements on CRT Product prices, including establishing target prices,
- 26 “bottom” prices, price ranges, and price guidelines;
- 27 b. placing agreed-upon price differentials on various attributes of CRT Products,
- 28 such as quality or certain technical specifications;

- c. agreements on pricing for intra-company CRT Product sales to vertically integrated customers;
- d. agreements as to what to tell customers about the reason for a price increase;
- e. agreements to coordinate with competitors that did not attend the group meetings and agreements with them to abide by the agreed-upon pricing;
- f. agreements to coordinate pricing with CRT manufacturers in other geographic markets such as Brazil, Europe and India;
- g. agreements to exchange pertinent information regarding shipments, capacity, production, prices and customer demands;
- h. agreements to coordinate uniform public statements regarding available capacity and supply;
- i. agreements to allocate both overall market shares and share of a particular customer's purchases;
- j. agreements to allocate customers;
- k. agreements regarding capacity, including agreements to restrict output and to audit compliance with such agreements; and
- l. agreements to keep their meetings secret.

~~158.188.~~ Efforts were made to monitor each Defendant's adherence to these agreements in a number of ways, including seeking confirmation of pricing both from customers and from employees of the Defendants themselves. When cheating did occur, it was addressed in at least four ways: 1) monitoring; 2) attendees at the meetings challenging other attendees if they did not live up to an agreement; 3) threats to undermine a competitor at one of its principal customers; and 4) a recognition in a mutual interest in living up to the target price and living up to the agreements that had been made.

~~159.189.~~ As market conditions worsened in 2005-2007, and the rate of replacement of CRT Products by TFT-LCDs increased, the group Glass Meetings became less frequent and bilateral meetings again became more prevalent. In addition, in December 2006 the DOJ issued subpoenas to manufacturers of TFT-LCDs and so the CRT co-conspirators began to have

1 concerns about antitrust issues.

2 **b. Bilateral Discussions**

3 ~~160-190.~~ Throughout the Class Period, the Glass Meetings were supplemented by
 4 bilateral discussions between various Defendants. The bilateral discussions were more informal
 5 than the group meetings and occurred on a frequent, ad hoc basis, often between the group
 6 meetings. These discussions, usually between sales and marketing employees, took the form of
 7 in-person meetings, telephone contacts and emails.

8 ~~161-191.~~ During the Class Period, in-person bilateral meetings took place in
 9 Malaysia, Indonesia, Taiwan, China, United Kingdom, Singapore, South Korea, Japan, Thailand,
 10 Brazil, Mexico and the United States.

11 ~~162-192.~~ The purpose of the bilateral discussions was to exchange information about
 12 past and future pricing, confirm production levels, share sales order information, confirm pricing
 13 rumors, and coordinate pricing with manufacturers in other geographic locations, including
 14 Brazil, Mexico, Europe and the United States.

15 ~~163-193.~~ In order to ensure the efficacy of their global conspiracy, the Defendants
 16 also used bilateral meetings to coordinate pricing with CRT Product manufacturers in Brazil,
 17 Mexico and the United States, such as Philips, Samsung SDI, Thomson, Mitsubishi and later,
 18 LPD (from 2001) and Videocon (from 2005). These CRT manufacturers were particularly
 19 important because they served the North American market for CRT Products. As further alleged
 20 herein, North America was the largest market for CRT televisions and computer monitors during
 21 the Class Period. Because these manufacturers were all wholly-owned and controlled
 22 subsidiaries of Defendants or co-conspirators Philips, Samsung SDI, Thomson, Mitsubishi and
 23 LPD, they adhered to the unlawful price-fixing agreements. In this way, the Defendants ensured
 24 that prices of all CRT Products sold in the United States were fixed, raised, maintained and/or
 25 stabilized at supracompetitive levels.

26 ~~164-194.~~ Defendants also used bilateral discussions with each other during price
 27 negotiations with customers to avoid being persuaded by customers to cut prices. The
 28 information gained in these communications was then shared with supervisors and taken into

1 account in determining the price to be offered.

2 ~~165.195.~~ Bilateral discussions were also used to coordinate prices with CRT Product
 3 manufacturers that did not ordinarily attend the group meetings, such as Defendants and co-
 4 conspirators Hitachi, Toshiba, Panasonic, Thai CRT, Samtel, Thomson, Mitsubishi and later
 5 Videocon. It was often the case that in the few days following a Top or Management Meeting,
 6 the attendees at these group meetings would meet bilaterally with the other Defendant and co-
 7 conspirator manufacturers for the purpose of communicating whatever CRT Product pricing
 8 and/or output agreements had been reached during the meeting. For example, Samsung had a
 9 relationship with Hitachi and was responsible for communicating CRT Product pricing
 10 agreements to Hitachi. LG had a relationship with Toshiba and was responsible for
 11 communicating CRT Product pricing agreements to Toshiba. And Thai CRT had a relationship
 12 with Samtel and was responsible for communicating CRT Product pricing agreements to Samtel.
 13 Hitachi, Toshiba and Samtel implemented the agreed-upon pricing as conveyed by Samsung,
 14 LG, and Thai CRT. Sometimes Hitachi and Toshiba also attended the Glass Meetings. Similarly,
 15 Philips had regular bilateral communications with Thomson in Europe and the United States, and
 16 Samsung SDI had regular communications with Mitsubishi. In this way, Hitachi, Toshiba,
 17 Samtel, Thomson and Mitsubishi participated in the conspiracy to fix prices of CRT Products.

18 **c. Defendants' And Co-Conspirators' Participation In Group And**
 19 **Bilateral Discussions**

20 ~~166.196.~~ Between at least 1995 and 2007, Defendant Samsung, through SEC,
 21 Samsung SDI, Samsung SDI Malaysia, Samsung SDI Shenzhen, and Samsung SDI Tianjin,
 22 participated in at least 200 Glass Meetings at all levels. A substantial number of these meetings
 23 were attended by the highest ranking executives from Samsung. Samsung also engaged in
 24 bilateral discussions with each of the other Defendants on a regular basis. Through these
 25 discussions, Samsung agreed on prices and supply levels for CRT Products.

26 ~~167.197.~~ Defendants SEAI, Samsung SDI America, Samsung SDI Brazil, and
 27 Samsung SDI Mexico were represented at those meetings and were a party to the agreements
 28 entered at them. To the extent SEC and SEAI sold and/or distributed CRT Products, they played

1 a significant role in the conspiracy because Defendants wished to ensure that the prices for CRT
2 Products paid by direct purchasers would not undercut the CRT pricing agreements reached at
3 the Glass Meetings. Thus, SEAI, Samsung SDI America, Samsung SDI Brazil, and Samsung
4 SDI Mexico were active, knowing participants in the alleged conspiracy.

5 ~~168.198.~~ Between at least 1995 and 2001, Defendant LG, through LG Electronics,
6 Inc. and LGETT, participated at least 100 Glass Meetings at all levels. After 2001, LG
7 participated in the CRT Product conspiracy through its joint venture with Philips, LG.Philips
8 Displays (n/k/a LP Displays). A substantial number of these meetings were attended by the
9 highest ranking executives from LG. LG also engaged in bilateral discussions with each of the
10 other Defendants on a regular basis. Through these discussions, LG agreed on prices and supply
11 levels for CRT Products. LG never effectively withdrew from this conspiracy.

12 ~~169.199.~~ Defendant LGEUSA was represented at those meetings and was a party to
13 the agreements entered at them. To the extent LGEUSA sold and/or distributed CRT Products,
14 they played a significant role in the conspiracy because Defendants wished to ensure that the
15 prices for CRT Products paid by direct purchasers would not undercut the pricing agreements
16 reached at the Glass Meetings. Thus, LGEUSA was an active, knowing participant in the alleged
17 conspiracy.

18 ~~170.200.~~ Between at least 1996 and 2001, Defendant Philips, through Royal Philips
19 and Philips Taiwan, participated at least 100 Glass Meetings at all levels. After 2001, Philips
20 participated in the CRT Product conspiracy through its joint venture with LG, LG.Philips
21 Displays (n/k/a LP Displays). A substantial number of these meetings were attended by high
22 level executives from Philips. Philips also engaged in numerous bilateral discussions with other
23 Defendants. Through these discussions, Philips agreed on prices and supply levels for CRT
24 Products. Philips never effectively withdrew from this conspiracy.

25 ~~171.201.~~ Defendants PENAC and Philips Brazil were represented at those meetings
26 and were a party to the agreements entered at them. To the extent PENAC and Philips Brazil sold
27 and/or distributed CRT Products to direct purchasers, they played a significant role in the
28 conspiracy because Defendants wished to ensure that the prices for CRT Products paid by direct

1 purchasers would not undercut the pricing agreements reached at the Glass Meetings. Thus,
2 PENAC and Philips Brazil were active, knowing participants in the alleged conspiracy.

3 ~~172.202.~~ Between at least 2001 and 2006, Defendant LP Displays (f/k/a LG.Philips
4 Displays) participated at least 100 Glass Meetings at all levels. A substantial number of these
5 meetings were attended by the highest ranking executives from LP Displays. Certain of these
6 high level executives from LP Displays had previously attended meetings on behalf of
7 defendants LG and Philips. LP Displays also engaged in bilateral discussions with other
8 Defendants. Through these discussions, LP Displays agreed on prices and supply levels for CRT
9 Products.

10 ~~173.203.~~ Between at least 1995 and 2006, Defendant Chunghwa, through CPT,
11 Chunghwa Malaysia, and representatives from their factories in Fuzhuo (China) and Scotland,
12 participated in at least 100 Glass Meetings at all levels. A substantial number of these meetings
13 were attended by the highest ranking executives from Chunghwa, including the former Chairman
14 and CEO of CPT, C.Y. Lin. Chunghwa also engaged in bilateral discussions with each of the
15 other Defendants on a regular basis. Through these discussions, Chunghwa agreed on prices and
16 supply levels for CRT Products.

17 ~~174.204.~~ Defendant Tatung America was represented at those meetings and was a
18 party to the agreements entered at them. To the extent Tatung America sold and/or distributed
19 CRT Products to direct purchasers, it played a significant role in the conspiracy because
20 Defendants wished to ensure that the prices for CRT Products paid by direct purchasers would
21 not undercut the pricing agreements reached at the Glass Meetings. Thus, Tatung America was
22 an active, knowing participant in the alleged conspiracy.

23 ~~175.205.~~ Between at least 1995 and 2004, Daewoo, through Daewoo Electronics,
24 Orion and DOSA, participated in at least 100 Glass Meetings at all levels. A substantial number
25 of these meetings were attended by the highest ranking executives from Daewoo. Daewoo also
26 engaged in bilateral discussions with other Defendants on a regular basis. Through these
27 discussions, Daewoo agreed on prices and supply levels for CRT Products. Bilateral discussions
28 with Daewoo continued until Orion, its wholly-owned CRT subsidiary, filed for bankruptcy in

1 2004. Daewoo never effectively withdrew from this conspiracy.

2 ~~176.206.~~ Between at least 1995 and 2003, Defendant Toshiba, through Toshiba
3 Corporation, TDDT and TEDI, participated in several Glass Meetings. After 2003, Toshiba
4 participated in the CRT conspiracy through its joint venture with Panasonic, MTPD. These
5 meetings were attended by high level sales managers from Toshiba and MTPD. Toshiba also
6 engaged in multiple bilateral discussions with other Defendants, particularly with LG. Through
7 these discussions, Toshiba agreed on prices and supply levels for CRT Products. Toshiba never
8 effectively withdrew from this conspiracy.

9 ~~177.207.~~ Defendants Toshiba America, Inc., TACP, TAIP and TAEC were
10 represented at those meetings and were a party to the agreements entered at them. To the extent
11 Toshiba America, Inc., TACP, TAIP and TAEC sold and/or distributed CRT Products to direct
12 purchasers, they played a significant role in the conspiracy because Defendants wished to ensure
13 that the prices for CRT Products paid by direct purchasers would not undercut the pricing
14 agreements reached at the Glass Meetings. Thus, Toshiba America, TACP, TAIP, and TAEC
15 were active, knowing participants in the alleged conspiracy.

16 ~~178.208.~~ Between at least 1996 and 2001, Defendant Hitachi, through Hitachi, Ltd.,
17 Hitachi Displays, Hitachi Shenzhen, and Hitachi Asia, participated in several Glass Meetings.
18 These meetings were attended by high level sales managers from Hitachi. Hitachi also engaged
19 in multiple bilateral discussions with other Defendants, particularly with Samsung. Through
20 these discussions, Hitachi agreed on prices and supply levels for CRT Products. Hitachi never
21 effectively withdrew from this conspiracy.

22 ~~179.209.~~ Defendants Hitachi America and HEDUS were represented at those
23 meetings and were a party to the agreements entered at them. To the extent Hitachi America and
24 HEDUS sold and/or distributed CRT Products to direct purchasers, they played a significant role
25 in the conspiracy because Defendants wished to ensure that the prices for CRT Products paid by
26 direct purchasers would not undercut the pricing agreements reached at the Glass Meetings.
27 Thus, Hitachi America and HEDUS were active, knowing participants in the alleged conspiracy.

28 ~~180.210.~~ Between at least 1996 and 2003, Defendant Panasonic (known throughout

1 the class period as Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.), through Panasonic Corporation and
2 Matsushita Malaysia, participated in several Glass Meetings. After 2003, Panasonic participated
3 in the CRT conspiracy through its joint venture with Toshiba, MTPD. These meetings were
4 attended by high level sales managers from Panasonic and MTPD. Panasonic also engaged in
5 multiple bilateral discussions with other Defendants. Through these discussions, Panasonic
6 agreed on prices and supply levels for CRT Products. Panasonic never effectively withdrew from
7 this conspiracy.

8 ~~181.211.~~ Panasonic NA was represented at those meetings and was a party to the
9 agreements entered at them. To the extent Panasonic NA sold and/or distributed CRT Products to
10 direct purchasers, it played a significant role in the conspiracy because Defendants wished to
11 ensure that the prices for CRT Products paid by direct purchasers would not undercut the pricing
12 agreements reached at the Glass Meetings. Thus, Panasonic NA was an active, knowing
13 participant in the alleged conspiracy.

14 ~~182.212.~~ Between at least 2003 and 2006, Defendant MTPD participated in multiple
15 Glass Meetings and in fact led many of these meetings during the latter years of the conspiracy.
16 These meetings were attended by high level sales managers from MTPD. MTPD also engaged in
17 bilateral discussions with other Defendants. Through these discussions, MTPD agreed on prices
18 and supply levels for CRT Products.

19 ~~183.213.~~ Between at least 1998 and 2007, Defendant BMCC participated in multiple
20 Glass Meetings. These meetings were attended by high level sales managers from BMCC.
21 BMCC also engaged in multiple bilateral discussions with other Defendants, particularly the
22 other Chinese CRT manufacturers. Through these discussions, BMCC agreed on prices and
23 supply levels for CRT Products. None of BMCC's conspiratorial conduct in connection with
24 CRT Products was mandated by the Chinese government. BMCC was acting to further its own
25 independent private interests in participating in the alleged conspiracy.

26 ~~184.214.~~ Between at least 1998 and 2007, Defendant IRICO, through IGC, IGE, and
27 IDDC, participated in multiple Glass Meetings. These meetings were attended by the highest
28 ranking executives from IRICO. IRICO also engaged in multiple bilateral discussions with other

1 Defendants, particularly with other Chinese manufacturers. Through these discussions, IRICO
2 agreed on prices and supply levels for CRT Products. None of IRICO's conspiratorial conduct in
3 connection with CRT Products was mandated by the Chinese government. IRICO was acting to
4 further its own independent private interests in participating in the alleged conspiracy.

5 ~~185.215.~~ Between at least 1997 and 2006, Defendant Thai CRT participated in
6 multiple Glass Meetings. These meetings were attended by the highest ranking executives from
7 Thai CRT. Thai CRT also engaged in multiple bilateral discussions with other Defendants,
8 particularly with Samtel. Through these discussions, Thai CRT agreed on prices and supply
9 levels for CRT Products. Thai CRT never effectively withdrew from this conspiracy.

10 ~~186.216.~~ Between at least 1998 and 2006, Defendant Samtel participated in multiple
11 bilateral discussions with other Defendants, particularly with Thai CRT. These meetings were
12 attended by high level executives from Samtel. Through these discussions, Samtel agreed on
13 prices and supply levels for CRT Products. Samtel never effectively withdrew from this
14 conspiracy.

15 ~~187.217.~~ Between at least 1996 and 2005, co-conspirator Thomson participated in at
16 least 61 meetings with its competitors, including several Glass Meetings and multiple bilateral
17 meetings. These meetings were attended by high level sales managers from Thomson. At these
18 meetings, Thomson discussed such things as CRT prices, production, revenues, volumes,
19 demand, inventories, estimated sales, plant shutdowns, customer allocation, and new product
20 development and agreed on prices and supply levels for CRT Products. Thomson never
21 effectively withdrew from this conspiracy.

22 ~~188.218.~~ Between 2005 and 2007, co-conspirator Videocon participated in several
23 Glass Meetings and multiple bilateral meetings with its competitors. These meetings were
24 attended by high level sales managers from Videocon. At these meetings, Videocon discussed
25 such things as CRT prices, production, revenues, volumes, demand, inventories, estimated sales,
26 plant shutdowns, customer allocation, and new product development, and agreed on prices and
27 supply levels for CRT Products. Videocon never effectively withdrew from this conspiracy.

28 ~~189.219.~~ Between at least 1995 and 2005, co-conspirator Mitsubishi participated in

multiple bilateral and some multilateral meetings with its competitors. These meetings were attended by high level sales managers from Mitsubishi. At these meetings, Mitsubishi discussed such things as CRT prices, production, revenues, volumes, demand, inventories, estimated sales, plant shutdowns, customer allocation, and new product development, and agreed on prices and supply levels for CRT Products. Mitsubishi never effectively withdrew from this conspiracy.

~~190-220.~~ When Plaintiffs refer to a corporate family or companies by a single name in their allegations of participation in the conspiracy, Plaintiffs are alleging that one or more employees or agents of entities within the corporate family engaged in conspiratorial meetings on behalf of every company in that family. In fact, the individual participants in the conspiratorial meetings and discussions did not always know the corporate affiliation of their counterparts, nor did they distinguish between the entities within a corporate family. The individual participants entered into agreements on behalf of, and reported these meetings and discussions to, their respective corporate families. As a result, the entire corporate family was represented in meetings and discussions by their agents and were parties to the agreements reached in them.

E. The CRT Market During the Conspiracy

~~191-221.~~ Until the last few years, CRTs were the dominant technology used in displays, including television and computer monitors. During the Class Period, this translated into the sale of millions of CRT Products, generating billions of dollars in annual profits.

~~192-222.~~ The following data was reported by Stanford Resources, Inc., a market research firm focused on the global electronic display industry:

Year	Units Sold (millions)	Revenue (billion US dollars)	Average Selling Price Per Unit
1998	90.5	\$18.9	\$208
1999	106.3	\$19.2	\$181
2000	119.0	\$28.0	\$235

~~193-223.~~ During the Class Period, North America was the largest market for CRT TVs and computer monitors. According to a report published by Fuji Chimera Research, the 1995 worldwide market for CRT monitors was 57.8 million units, 28 million of which (48.5

1 percent) were consumed in North America. By 2002, North America still consumed around 35
2 percent of the world's CRT monitor supply. See, The Future of Liquid Crystal and Related
3 Display Materials, Fuji Chimera Research, 1997, p.12.

4 ~~194.224.~~ Defendants' collusion is evidenced by unusual price movements in the
5 CRT Product market during the Class Period. In the 1990s, industry analysts repeatedly
6 predicted declines in consumer prices for CRT Products that did not fully materialize. For
7 example, in 1992, an analyst for Market Intelligent Research Corporation predicted that
8 "[e]conomies of scale, in conjunction with technological improvements and advances in
9 manufacturing techniques, will produce a drop in the price of the average electronic display to
10 about \$50 in 1997." Information Display 9/92 p.19. Despite such predictions, and the existence
11 of economic conditions warranting a drop in prices, CRT Product prices nonetheless remained
12 stable.

13 ~~195.225.~~ In 1996, another industry source noted that "the price of the 14" tube is at a
14 sustainable USD50 and has been for some years...."

15 ~~196.226.~~ In early 1999, despite declining production costs and the rapid entry of flat
16 panel display products, the price of large sized color CRTs actually rose. The price increase was
17 allegedly based on increasing global demand. In fact, this price increase was a result of the
18 collusive conduct as herein alleged.

19 ~~197.227.~~ After experiencing oversupply of 17" CRTs in the second half of 1999, the
20 average selling price of CRTs rose again in early 2000. A March 13, 2000 article in Infotech
21 Weekly quoted an industry analyst as saying that this price increase was "unlike most other PC-
22 related products."

23 ~~198.228.~~ A BNET Business Network news article from August 1998 reported that
24 "key components (cathode ray tubes) in computer monitors have risen in price. 'Although
25 several manufacturers raised their CRT prices in the beginning of August, additional CRT price
26 increases are expected for the beginning of October....While computer monitor price increases
27 may be a necessary course of action, we [CyberVision, a computer monitor manufacturer] do not
28 foresee a drop in demand if we have to raise our prices relative to CRT price increases.'"

~~199.229.~~ A 2004 article from Techtree.com reports that various computer monitor manufacturers, including LG Electronics, Philips, and Samsung, were raising the price of their monitors in response to increases in CRT prices caused by an alleged shortage of glass shells used to manufacture the tubes. Philips is quoted as saying that, “It is expected that by the end of September this year [2004] there will be 20% hike in the price of our CRT monitors.”

~~200.230.~~ Defendants also conspired to limit production of CRTs by shutting down production lines for days at a time, and closing or consolidating their manufacturing facilities.

~~201.231.~~ For example, the Defendants’ CRT factory utilization percentage fell from 90 percent in the third quarter of 2000 to 62 percent in the first quarter of 2001. This is the most dramatic example of a drop in factory utilization. There were sudden drops throughout the Class Period but to a lesser degree. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that these sudden, coordinated drops in factory utilization by the Defendants were the result of Defendants’ agreements to decrease output in order to stabilize the prices of CRT Products.

~~202.232.~~ During the Class Period, while demand in the United States for CRT Products continued to decline, Defendants’ conspiracy was effective in moderating the normal downward pressures on prices for CRT Products caused by the entry and popularity of the new generation LCD panels and plasma display products. As Finsen Yu, President of Skyworth Macao Commerical Offshore Co., Ltd., a television maker, was quoted in January of 2007: “[t]he CRT technology is very mature; prices and technology have become stable.”

~~203.233.~~ During the Class Period, there were not only periods of unnatural and sustained price stability, but there were also increases in prices of CRT Products. These price increases were despite the declining demand due to the approaching obsolescence of CRT Products caused by the emergence of a new, potentially superior and clearly more popular, substitutable technology.

~~204.234.~~ These price increases and price stability in the market for CRT Products during the Class Period are inconsistent with a competitive market for a product facing rapidly decreasing demand caused by a new, substitutable technology.

F. International Government Antitrust Investigations

1 ~~205.235.~~ Defendants’ conspiracy to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the prices of,
 2 and restrict output for, CRT Products sold in the United States during the Class Period, is
 3 demonstrated by a multinational investigation commenced by the Antitrust Division of the
 4 United States Department of Justice (“DOJ”) and others in November 2007.

5 ~~206.236.~~ On November 8, 2007, antitrust authorities in Europe, Japan and South
 6 Korea raided the offices of manufacturers of CRTs as part of an international investigation of
 7 alleged price fixing.

8 ~~207.237.~~ On February 10, 2009, the DOJ issued a press release announcing that a
 9 federal grand jury in San Francisco had that same day returned a two-count indictment against
 10 the former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Defendant Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Ltd.,
 11 Cheng Yuan Lin, aka C.Y. Lin, for his participation in global conspiracies to fix the prices of
 12 two types of CRTs used in computer monitors and televisions. The press release notes that “[t]his
 13 is the first charge as a result of the Antitrust Division’s ongoing investigation into the cathode
 14 ray tubes industry.” The press release further notes that Lin had previously been indicted for his
 15 participation in a conspiracy to fix the prices of TFT-LCDs. Mr. Lin’s indictment states that the
 16 combination and conspiracy to fix the prices of CRTs was carried out, in part, in the Northern
 17 District of California.

18 ~~208.238.~~ On May 12, 2011, the DOJ and Defendant Samsung SDI signed an
 19 Amended Plea Agreement in which Samsung SDI agreed to, and subsequently did in fact, plead
 20 guilty to participating in a conspiracy among major cathode display tube (“CDT”) producers.
 21 CDTs are a type of CRT. Samsung acknowledged that the primary purpose of the conspiracy was
 22 to fix prices, reduce output, and allocate market shares of CDTs sold in the United States and
 23 elsewhere. In furtherance of the conspiracy, Samsung SDI acknowledged that, through its
 24 officers and employees, it engaged in discussions and attended meetings with representatives of
 25 other major CDT producers and, during these discussions and meetings, agreements were
 26 reached to fix prices, reduce output, and allocate market shares of CDTs sold in the United States
 27 and elsewhere. Samsung SDI acknowledged that acts in furtherance of this conspiracy were
 28 carried out within the Northern District of California. Samsung SDI paid a criminal fine of \$32

1 million. Due to the pending related civil cases Samsung SDI paid no restitution. It informed the
 2 sentencing court that issues bearing on restitution were more properly addressed in this pending
 3 civil action. Civil restitution was part of the recommended sentence.

4 209.239. Defendant MT Picture Display Co., Ltd., the CRT unit of Defendant
 5 Panasonic, has confirmed that it was raided by Japan's Fair Trade Commission.

6 210.240. Kyodo News reported on November 8, 2007, upon information and belief,
 7 that MT Picture Display fixed prices for CRTs with manufacturers in three Asian countries,
 8 including South Korea's Samsung SDI Co.

9 211.241. Kyodo News further reported that:

10 Officials of these three companies are believed to have had at least
 11 10 meetings since 2005 in major Asian cities to coordinate target
 12 prices when delivering their products to TV manufacturers in
 Japan and South Korea, the sources said.

13 212.242. Defendant Samsung SDI Co., Ltd. was raided by South Korea's Fair Trade
 14 Commission, which has started an investigation into Samsung's CRT business.

15 213.243. The *Asian Shimbun* further reported on November 10, 2007 that "[t]he
 16 representatives held meetings in Southeast Asia where the companies operate CRT factories, the
 17 sources said. The European Commission, the European Union's executive branch, and the U.S.
 18 Justice Department have been investigating four companies' [referring to the four Asian-based
 19 manufacturers—MT Picture Display, Samsung SDI Co., Chunghwa Picture Tubes, LP Displays]
 20 overseas units and are closely consulting with the Fair Trade Commission by sharing
 21 information."

22 214.244. On November 21, 2007, Defendant Royal Philips publicly disclosed that it
 23 too is subject to one or more investigations into anticompetitive conduct in the CRT industry.
 24 Royal Philips spokesman Joon Knapen declined to comment on which jurisdictions have started
 25 investigations. Royal Philips stated that it intended to assist the regulators.

26 245. In its 2008 Annual Report, Defendant Toshiba reports that "[t]he Group is also
 27 being investigated by the [European] Commission and/or the U.S. Department of Justice for
 28 potential violations of competition laws with respect to semiconductors, LCD products, cathode

ray tubes (CRT) and heavy electrical equipment.”

~~215.~~246. On December 5, 2012, the European Commission adopted a decision relating to infringements of Article 101 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and Article 53 of the EEA Agreement in the sector of CRTs, in which it found collusion on prices, market shares, customers and output as well as the exchange of confidential information and monitoring implementation of the collusive agreements. The infringements involved two types of CRTs: CDTs used in computer monitors, during the period at least from October 1996 until March 2006, and color picture tubes (“CPTs”) used in color televisions during the period at least from December 1997 until November 2006. The European Commission imposed fines in the following total amounts against Defendants and co-conspirators responsible for the infringements: Chunghwa Entities (€0 due to leniency for being the first to reveal the existence of the conspiracy); Samsung SDI (€150,842,000); Philips Entities (€313, 356,000); LG Electronics (€295,597,000); Philips and LG Electronics, jointly and severally liable (€391,940,000); Technicolor (€38,631,000); Panasonic (€157,478,000); Toshiba (€28,048,000); Panasonic, Toshiba, and MT Picture Display Co., jointly and severally liable (€86,738,000); and Panasonic and MT Picture Display Co., jointly and severally liable (€7,885,000).

~~216.~~247. On May 6, 2008, the Hungarian Competition Authority (“HCA”) announced its own investigation into the CRT cartel. The HCA described the cartel as follows:

The Hungarian Competition Authority (Gazdasági Versenyhivatal – GVH) initiated a competition supervision proceeding against the following undertakings: Samsung SDI Co., Ltd., Samsung SDI Germany GmbH, Samsung SDI Magyarország Zrt., Thomson TDP sp. Z.o.o., LG Philips Displays Czech Republic s.r.o., LP Displays, Chunghwa Picture Tubes (UK), Ltd., Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Ltd., Daewoo Orion S.A., Daewoo Electronics Global HQ, Daewoo Electronics European HQ, MT Picture Display Germany GmbH, Matsushita Global HQ, Matsushita European HQ.

Based on the data available, the undertakings mentioned above concerted their practice regarding the manufacturing and distribution of cathode-ray tubes (including coloured picture tubes and coloured screen tubes) on the European market between 1995 and 2007. The anti-competitive behaviour may have concerned the exchange of sensitive market information (about prices, volumes sold, demand and the extent to which capacities were exploited),

1 price-fixing, the allocation of market shares, consumers and
2 volumes to be sold, the limitation of output and coordination
3 concerning the production. The undertakings evolved a structural
4 system and functional mechanism of cooperation.

5 According to the available evidences it is presumable that the
6 coordination of European and Asian undertakings regarding to the
7 European market also included Hungary from 1995 to 2007. The
8 coordination concerning the Hungarian market allegedly formed
9 part of the European coordination. Samsung SDI Magyarország
10 was called into the proceeding since it manufactured and sold
11 cathode-ray tubes in Hungary in the examined period, and it
12 allegedly participated in the coordination between its parent
13 companies.

14 217-248. As outlined above, Defendants have a history of competitor contacts
15 resulting from joint ventures, numerous cross-licensing agreements, and other alliances in related
16 businesses in the electronics industry.

17 218-249. Several Defendants also have a history of “cooperation” and
18 anticompetitive conduct. For example, Defendant Samsung was fined \$300 million by the U.S.
19 Department of Justice in October 2005 for participating in a conspiracy to fix the prices of
20 Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM).

21 219-250. Defendants Samsung and Toshiba have acknowledged being contacted by
22 the U.S. Department of Justice as part of an ongoing investigation for fixing prices of Static
23 Random Access Memory and NAND Flash Memory.

24 220-251. In December 2006, government authorities in Japan, Korea, the European
25 Union and the United States revealed a comprehensive investigation into anticompetitive
26 conduct in the closely-related TFT-LCD market.

27 221-252. On December 12, 2006, news reports indicated that Defendants Samsung
28 and Chunghwa, as well as an LCD joint venture between Defendants Philips and LG Electronics,
Inc, LG Display Co., Ltd., were all under investigation for price fixing of TFT-LCDs.

222-253. On November 12, 2008, the DOJ announced that it had reached agreements
with three TFT-LCD manufacturers—LG Display Co., Ltd. (and its U.S. subsidiary, LG Display
America, Inc.), Sharp Corporation, and Defendant Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Ltd.—to plead

1 guilty to violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1, and pay a total of \$585
 2 million in criminal fines for their roles in a conspiracy to fix prices of TFT-LCD panels.

3 ~~223-254.~~ On March 10, 2009, the DOJ announced that it had reached an agreement
 4 with Defendant Hitachi Displays, Ltd., a subsidiary of Defendant Hitachi, Ltd., to plead guilty to
 5 violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1, and pay a \$31 million fine for its role
 6 in a conspiracy to fix the prices of TFT-LCD panels.

7 ~~224-255.~~ The indictments of LG Display Co., Ltd., Sharp Corporation, Chunghwa
 8 Picture Tubes, Ltd. and Hitachi Displays, Ltd., all state that the combination and conspiracy to
 9 fix the prices of TFT-LCDs was carried out, in part, in the Northern District of California.

10 **IX. THE PASS-THROUGH OF OVERCHARGES TO CONSUMERS**

11 ~~225-256.~~ Defendants' conspiracy to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the price of
 12 CRT Products at artificial levels resulted in harm to Plaintiffs and the indirect purchaser
 13 consumer classes alleged herein because it resulted in their paying higher prices for CRT
 14 Products than they would have paid in the absence of Defendants' conspiracy. The entire
 15 overcharge at issue was passed on to Plaintiffs and members of the indirect purchaser classes. As
 16 the DOJ acknowledged in announcing the indictment of defendant Chunghwa's former
 17 Chairman and CEO, "This conspiracy harmed countless Americans who purchased computers
 18 and televisions using cathode ray tubes sold at fixed prices."

19 ~~226-257.~~ The Defendants identified above that attended the Glass Meetings,
 20 monitored the prices of televisions and computer monitors sold in the U.S. and elsewhere on a
 21 regular basis. The purpose and effect of investigating such retail market data was at least three
 22 fold. First, it permitted Defendants, such as Chunghwa, which did not manufacture CRT
 23 televisions or computer monitors the way that Samsung, LG, Daewoo, Panasonic, Toshiba,
 24 Philips, Hitachi, Thomson and Mitsubishi did, to police the price fixing agreement to make sure
 25 that intra-defendant CRT sales were kept at supra-competitive levels. Secondly, it permitted all
 26 Defendants to police their price fixing agreement to independent OEMs who would reduce prices
 27 for finished goods if there was a corresponding reduction in CRT prices from a Defendant.
 28 Finally, as discussed above, Defendants used the prices of finished products to analyze whether

1 they could increase prices or should agree to a “bottom” price instead. The Defendants
2 concluded that in order to make their CRT price increases stick, they needed to make the
3 increase high enough that their direct customers (CRT TV and monitor makers) would be able to
4 justify a corresponding price increase to their customers (for e.g., retailers and computer OEMs).
5 In this way, Defendants assured that 100% of the supracompetitive overcharges for CRT
6 Products were passed on to indirect purchaser consumers.

7 ~~227.258.~~ The indirect purchaser consumer buys CRT Products from either a
8 computer or TV OEM such as Dell or Sharp, or a reseller such as Best Buy.

9 ~~228.259.~~ Because of the breadth of the price-fixing conspiracy here, the direct
10 purchaser CRT TV and monitor manufacturers were not constrained by their competitors from
11 passing on the overcharge. Because each of the direct purchaser’s competitors were also buying
12 CRTs at supracompetitive prices from conspiracy members, no direct purchaser faced end-
13 product price competition from a competitor that was not paying supracompetitive prices for
14 CRTs.

15 ~~229.260.~~ The price of CRT Products is directly correlated to the price of CRTs. The
16 margins for CRT TV and monitor makers are sufficiently thin that price increases of CRTs force
17 them to increase the prices of their CRT Products. This means that increases in the price of CRTs
18 lead to quick corresponding price increases at the OEM level for CRT Products.

19 ~~230.261.~~ Computer and TV OEMs and retailers of CRT Products are all subject to
20 vigorous price competition, whether selling CRT TVs or computer monitors. The demand for
21 CRTs is ultimately determined by purchasers of products containing such products. The market
22 for CRTs and the market for CRT Products are therefore inextricably linked and cannot be
23 considered separately. Defendants are well aware of this intimate relationship, and use forecasts
24 of CRT TVs and computer monitors to predict sales of and determine production levels and
25 pricing for CRTs.

26 ~~231.262.~~ Computers and televisions are commodities with little or no brand loyalty
27 such that aggressive pricing causes consumers to switch preferences to different brands. Prices
28 are closely based on production costs, which are in turn directly determined by component costs,

1 as assembly costs are minimal. OEMs accordingly use component costs, like the cost of CRTs,
2 as the starting point for all price calculations. On information and belief, computer and TV
3 OEMs price their end-products on a “cost-plus” basis. Thus, computer and television prices
4 closely track increases and decreases in component costs.

5 ~~232.263.~~ The CRT is the most expensive component in the products into which they
6 are incorporated. On information and belief, the cost of the CRT in a computer monitor is
7 approximately 60% of the total cost to manufacture the computer monitor. On information and
8 belief, the cost of the CRT in a television is a slightly smaller percentage of the total
9 manufacturing cost because a television has more components than a computer monitor, such as
10 the tuner and speakers.

11 ~~233.264.~~ Economic and legal literature recognizes that the more pricing decisions
12 are based on cost, the easier it is to determine the pass-through rate. The directness of affected
13 costs refers to whether an overcharge affects a direct (i.e., variable) cost or an indirect (i.e.,
14 overhead) cost. Overcharges will be passed through sooner and at a higher rate if the overcharges
15 affect direct costs. Here, CRTs are a direct and substantial cost of CRT Products. Therefore,
16 Plaintiffs will be able to show that the overcharge on the CRTs was passed through to indirect
17 purchasers.

18 ~~234.265.~~ Once a CRT leaves its place of manufacture, it remains essentially
19 unchanged as it moves through the distribution system. CRTs are identifiable, discreet, physical
20 objects that do not change form or become an indistinguishable part of the TV or computer
21 monitor in which they are contained. Thus, CRTs follow a traceable physical chain from the
22 Defendants to the OEMs to the purchasers of finished products incorporating CRTs.

23 ~~235.266.~~ Moreover, just as CRTs can be physically traced through the supply chain,
24 so can their price by traced to show that changes in the prices paid by direct purchasers of CRTs
25 affect prices paid by indirect purchasers of CRT Products. On information and belief, computer
26 and TV OEMs price their end-products on a “cost-plus” basis.

27 ~~236.267.~~ In retailing, it is common to use a “mark-up rule.” The retail price is set as
28 the wholesale cost plus a percentage markup designed to recover non-product costs and to

1 provide a profit. This system guarantees that increases in costs to the retailer will be passed on to
 2 end buyers. For example, CDW, a large seller of CRT monitors, uses such a system. A
 3 declaration in the DRAM case from CDW's director of pricing details exactly how they
 4 calculated selling prices:

5 In general, CDW employs a "building block" approach to setting
 6 its advertised prices. The first building block is the Cost of Goods
 7 Sold (COGS), which represents the price CDW paid to acquire the
 8 product...CDW...adds a series of positive markups to the cost to
 9 CDW to acquire a given product. These markups are in addition to
 10 the pass through effect of changes in the costs charged to CDW for
 11 that product by a given vendor.

12 237-268. Economic and legal literature has recognized that unlawful overcharges in
 13 a component normally result in higher prices for products containing that price-fixed component.
 14 As Professor Herbert Hovenkamp, a noted antitrust scholar, has stated in his treatise, FEDERAL
 15 ANTITRUST POLICY, THE LAW OF COMPETITION AND ITS PRACTICE (1994) at 624:

16 A monopoly charge at the top of the distribution chain generally
 17 results in higher prices at every level below. For example, if
 18 production of aluminum is monopolized or cartelized, fabricators
 19 of aluminum cookware will pay higher prices for aluminum. In
 20 most cases they will absorb part of these increased costs
 21 themselves and will pass part along to cookware wholesalers. The
 22 wholesalers will charge higher prices to the retail stores, and the
 23 stores will do it once again to retail consumers. Every person at
 24 every stage in the chain will be poorer as a result of the monopoly
 25 price at the top.

26 Theoretically, one can calculate the percentage of any overcharge
 27 that a firm at one distributional level will pass on to those at the
 28 next level.

29 238-269. Similarly, two other antitrust scholars—Professors Robert G. Harris
 30 (Professor Emeritus and former Chair of the Business and Public Policy Group at the Hass
 31 School of Business at the University of California at Berkeley) and the late Lawrence A. Sullivan
 32 (Professor of Law Emeritus at Southwestern School of Law and author of the Handbook of the
 33 Law of Antitrust)—have observed that “in a multiple-level chain of distribution, passing on
 34 monopoly overcharges is not the exception; it is the rule.”

35 239-270. As Professor Jeffrey McKie-Mason (Arthur W. Burks Professor for

Information and Computer Science, Professor of Economics and Public Policy, and Associate Dean for Academic Affairs in the School of Information at the University of Michigan), an expert who presented evidence in a number of the indirect purchaser cases involving Microsoft Corporation, said (in a passage quoted in a judicial decision in that case granting class certification):

As is well known in economic theory and practice, at least some of the overcharge will be passed on by distributors to end consumers. When the distribution markets are highly competitive, as they are here, all or nearly the entire overcharge will be passed on through to ultimate consumers.... Both of Microsoft's experts also agree upon the economic phenomenon of cost pass through and how it works in competitive markets. This general phenomenon of cost pass through is well established in antitrust laws and economics as well.

~~240-271.~~ The purpose of Defendants' conspiratorial conduct was to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the price of CRTs and, as a direct and foreseeable result, CRT Products. The market for CRTs and the market for CRT Products are inextricably linked. One exists to serve the other. Defendants not only knew, but expressly contemplated that prices of CRT Products would increase as a direct result of their increasing the prices of CRTs.

~~241-272.~~ Finally, many of the Defendants and/or co-conspirators themselves have been and are currently manufacturers of CRT TVs and computer monitors. Such manufacturers include, for example, Samsung, LG, Hitachi, Toshiba, Philips, and Panasonic. Having agreed to fix prices for CRTs, the major component of the end products they were manufacturing, these Defendants intended to pass on the full cost of this component in their finished products, and in fact did so.

~~242-273.~~ As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' illegal conduct, Plaintiffs and other indirect purchasers have been forced to pay supra-competitive prices for CRT Products. These inflated prices have been passed on to them by direct purchaser manufacturers, distributors and retailers.

X. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

~~243-274.~~ Plaintiffs bring this action individually and as a class action pursuant to the

provisions of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of all members of the following class (the “Nationwide Class”):

All persons and or entities who or which indirectly purchased in the United States for their own use and not for resale, CRT Products manufactured and/or sold by the Defendants, or any subsidiary, affiliate, or co-conspirator thereof, at any time during the period from at least March 1, 1995 through at least November 25, 2007. Specifically excluded from this Class are the Defendants; the officers, directors or employees of any Defendant; any entity in which any Defendant has a controlling interest; and, any affiliate, legal representative, heir or assign of any Defendant. Also excluded are named co-conspirators, any federal, state or local government entities, any judicial officer presiding over this action and the members of his/her immediate family and judicial staff, and any juror assigned to this action.

This class is comprised of multiple subclasses, including an equitable relief subclass consisting of persons and/or entities which purchased CRT Products in the states of Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

244-275. Plaintiffs also bring this action on behalf of themselves and as a class action pursuant to the provisions of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and/or respective state statute(s), on behalf of all members of the following State classes or subclasses (collectively “Indirect Purchaser State Classes”): Arkansas, Arizona, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

245-276. Each of the Indirect Purchaser State Classes is defined as follows:

All persons and/or entities in Arkansas, Arizona, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin who or which indirectly

1 purchased for their own use and not for resale CRT Products
2 manufactured and/or sold by the Defendants or any subsidiary,
3 affiliate, or co-conspirator thereof, at any time during the period
from at least March 1, 1995 through at least November 25, 2007.

4 All persons and entities in Hawaii who or which indirectly
5 purchased for their own use and not for resale CRT Products
6 manufactured and/or sold by one or more of the Defendants or any
7 parents, affiliates, subsidiaries, predecessors or successors in
interest or co-conspirators thereof, at any time from June 25, 2002
through at least November 25, 2007.

8 All persons in Missouri who indirectly purchased for their own use
9 and not for resale, and primarily for personal, family or household
10 purposes, CRTs or CRT Products manufactured and/or sold by the
11 Defendants and any subsidiary, affiliate, or co-conspirator thereof
at any time during the period from at least March 1, 1995 through
at least November 25, 2007.

12 All persons and entities in Nebraska who or which indirectly
13 purchased for their own use and not for resale CRT Products
14 manufactured and/or sold by one or more of the Defendants or any
15 parents, affiliates, subsidiaries, predecessors or successors in
interest or co-conspirators thereof, at any time from July 20, 2002
through at least November 25, 2007.

16 All persons and entities in Nevada who or which indirectly
17 purchased for their own use and not for resale CRT Products
18 manufactured and/or sold by one or more of the Defendants or any
19 parents, affiliates, subsidiaries, predecessors or successors in
interest or co-conspirator thereof at any time from February 4,
1999 through at least November 25, 2007.

20 All natural persons in Rhode Island who indirectly purchased for
21 their own use and not for resale, and primarily for personal, family
22 or household purposes, CRTs or CRT Products manufactured
23 and/or sold by the Defendants and any subsidiary, affiliate, or co-
conspirator thereof at any time during the period from at least
March 1, 1995 through at least November 25, 2007.

24 Specifically excluded from these Classes are the Defendants; the
25 officers, directors or employees of any Defendant; any entity in
26 which any Defendant has a controlling interest; and, any affiliate,
27 legal representative, heir or assign of any Defendant. Also
28 excluded are named co-conspirators, any federal, state or local
government entities, any judicial officer presiding over this action
and the members of his/her immediate family and judicial staff,
and any juror assigned to this action.

1 ~~246-277.~~ This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class
2 action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the following reasons:
3

4 a. The Classes are ascertainable and there is a well-defined community of
5 interest among members of the Classes;

6 b. Based upon the nature of trade and commerce involved and the number of
7 indirect purchasers of CRT Products, Plaintiffs believe that the number of Class members is very
8 large, and therefore joinder of all Class members is not practicable;

9 c. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of Class members' claims because Plaintiffs
10 indirectly purchased CRT Products manufactured by Defendants or their co-conspirators, and
11 therefore Plaintiffs' claims arise from the same common course of conduct giving rise to the
12 claims of the members of the Classes and the relief sought is common to the Classes;

13 d. The following common questions of law or fact, among others, exist as to
14 the members of the Classes:

15 i. Whether Defendants formed and operated a combination or
16 conspiracy to fix, raise, maintain, or stabilize the prices of CRT Products;

17 ii. Whether the combination or conspiracy caused CRT Product prices
18 to be higher than they would have been in the absence of Defendants' conduct;

19 iii. The operative time period of Defendants' combination or
20 conspiracy;

21 iv. Whether Defendants' conduct caused injury to the business or
22 property of Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes;

23 v. The appropriate measure of the amount of damages suffered by the
24 Classes;

25 vi. Whether Defendants' conduct violates Section 1 of the Sherman
26 Act (15 U.S.C. § 1) as alleged in the First Claim for Relief;

27 vii. Whether Defendants' conduct violates the Indirect Purchaser
28 States' antitrust laws as alleged in the Second Claim for Relief;

viii. Whether Defendants' conduct violates the unfair competition and consumer protection laws of the Consumer Protection States as alleged in the Third Claim for Relief;

ix. The appropriate nature of class-wide equitable relief.

e. These and other questions of law and fact common to the members of the Classes predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, including legal and factual issues relating to liability and damages;

f. After determination of the predominant common issues identified above, if necessary or appropriate, the Classes can be divided into logical and manageable subclasses;

g. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Classes in that Plaintiffs have no interests that are antagonistic to other members of the Classes and have retained counsel competent and experienced in the prosecution of class actions and antitrust litigation to represent them and the Classes;

h. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation since individual joinder of all damaged Class members is impractical. The damages suffered by the individual Class members are relatively small, given the expense and burden of individual prosecution of the claims asserted in this litigation. Thus, absent the availability of class action procedures it would not be feasible for Class members to redress the wrongs done to them. Even if the Class members could afford individual litigation, the court system could not. Further, individual litigation presents the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and would greatly magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system. Therefore, the class action device presents far fewer case management difficulties and will provide the benefits of unitary adjudication, economy of scale and comprehensive supervision in a single court;

i. Defendants have acted, and/or refused to act, on grounds generally applicable to the Classes, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief with respect to the Classes as a whole; and

j. In the absence of a class action, Defendants would be unjustly enriched

1 because they would be able to retain the benefits and fruits of its wrongful conduct.

2 **XI. VIOLATIONS ALLEGED**

3 **A. First Claim for Relief: Violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act**

4 ~~247-278.~~ Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each
5 and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

6 ~~248-279.~~ Beginning at a time unknown to Plaintiffs, but at least as early as March 1,
7 1995, through at least November 25, 2007, the exact dates being unknown to Plaintiffs and
8 exclusively within the knowledge of Defendants, Defendants and their co-conspirators, entered
9 into a continuing agreement, understanding, and conspiracy to unreasonably restrain trade and
10 commerce in the United States, in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §1.

11 ~~249-280.~~ In particular, Defendants have combined and conspired to fix, raise,
12 maintain or stabilize the prices of CRT Products sold in the United States.

13 ~~250-281.~~ Defendants, by their unlawful conspiracy, artificially raised, inflated and
14 maintained the market prices of CRT Products as herein alleged.

15 ~~251-282.~~ The contract, combination or conspiracy consisted of a continuing
16 agreement, understanding and concert of action among Defendants and their co-conspirators, the
17 substantial terms of which were to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the prices of CRT Products
18 they sold in the United States and elsewhere.

19 ~~252-283.~~ In formulating and carrying out the alleged agreement, understanding, and
20 conspiracy, the Defendants and their co-conspirators did those things that they combined and
21 conspired to do, including, but not limited to the acts, practices, and course of conduct set forth
22 above, and the following, among others:

- 23 a. Participated in meetings and conversations to discuss the prices and supply of
- 24 CRT Products in the United States and elsewhere;
- 25 b. Agreed to manipulate prices and limit supply of CRT Products sold in the
- 26 United States and elsewhere in a manner that deprived direct and indirect
- 27 purchasers of CRT Products of free and open competition;
- 28 c. Issued price announcements and price quotations in accordance with the

agreements reached;

d. Sold CRT Products to customers in the United States at non-competitive prices; and

e. Invoiced customers in the United States at the agreed-upon, fixed prices for CRT Products and transmitting such invoices via U.S. mail and other interstate means of delivery.

~~253.284.~~ The combination and conspiracy alleged herein has had the following effects, among others:

a. Price competition in the sale of CRT Products has been restrained, suppressed and/or eliminated in the United States;

b. Prices for CRT Products sold by Defendants and their co-conspirators have been fixed, raised, maintained and stabilized at artificially high, non-competitive levels throughout the United States; and

c. Those who purchased CRT Products directly or indirectly from Defendants have been deprived the benefits of free and open competition.

~~254.285.~~ As a direct result of the unlawful conduct of Defendants and their co-conspirators in furtherance of their continuing contract, combination or conspiracy, Plaintiffs and the members of the Nationwide Class have been injured and will continue to be injured in their business and property by paying more for CRT Products purchased indirectly from the Defendants and their co-conspirators than they would have paid and will pay in the absence of the combination and conspiracy.

~~255.286.~~ These violations are continuing and will continue unless enjoined by this Court.

~~256.287.~~ Pursuant to Section 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 26, Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class seek the issuance of an injunction against Defendants, preventing and restraining the violations alleged herein.

B. Second Claim for Relief: Violation of State Antitrust Statutes

~~257.288.~~ Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each

1 and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

2 ~~258.289.~~ Plaintiff Brian Luscher (“**Arizona Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges
3 each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further
4 alleges as follows:

- 5 a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
6 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
7 competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or
8 obtained in Arizona.
- 9 b. Defendants’ combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT
10 Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated
11 throughout Arizona; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained,
12 and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Arizona; (3) the Arizona
13 Plaintiff and members of the Arizona Indirect Purchaser Class paid
14 supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- 15 c. During the Class Period, Defendants’ illegal conduct substantially affected
16 Arizona commerce.
- 17 d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct, the Arizona
18 Plaintiff and members of the Arizona Indirect Purchaser Class have been
19 injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury.
- 20 e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in
21 restraint of trade in violation of Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§44-1401, *et seq.*¹
- 22 f. Accordingly, the Arizona Plaintiff and the members of the Arizona Indirect
23 Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 44-
24 1401, *et seq.*

25 ~~259.290.~~ Plaintiffs Jeffrey Figone, Carmen Gonzalez, Dana Ross, and Steven Ganz
26

27 ¹ In compliance with Arizona’s Antitrust Act, Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1415, Plaintiffs mailed a
28 copy of the Second Consolidated Amended Complaint to the Arizona Attorney General on May
10, 2010.

1 (“**California Plaintiffs**”) incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the
 2 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- 3 a. Beginning at a time presently unknown to Plaintiffs, but at least as early as
 4 March 1, 1995, and continuing thereafter at least up to and including
 5 November 25, 2007, Defendants and their co-conspirators entered into and
 6 engaged in a continuing unlawful trust in restraint of the trade and commerce
 7 described above in violation of Section 16720, California Business and
 8 Professional Code. Defendants, and each of them, have acted in violation of
 9 Section 16720 to fix, raise, stabilize and maintain prices of CRT Products at
 10 supra-competitive levels.
- 11 b. The aforesaid violations of Section 16720, California Business and
 12 Professions Code, consisted, without limitation, of a continuing unlawful trust
 13 and concert of action among the Defendants and their co-conspirators, the
 14 substantial terms of which were to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the prices
 15 of, and to allocate markets for CRT Products.
- 16 c. For the purpose of forming and effectuating the unlawful trust, the defendants
 17 and their co-conspirators have done those things which they combined and
 18 conspired to do, including but in no way limited to the acts, practices, and
 19 course of conduct set forth above and the following: (1) fixing, raising,
 20 stabilizing and/or maintaining the price of CRT Products; and (2) allocating
 21 among themselves the production of CRT Products.
- 22 d. The combination and conspiracy alleged herein has had, *inter alia*, the
 23 following effects: (1) price competition in the sale of CRT Products has been
 24 restrained, suppressed and/or eliminated in the State of California; (2) prices
 25 for CRT Products sold by Defendants and their co-conspirators have been
 26 fixed, raised, maintained and stabilized at artificially high, non-competitive
 27 levels in the State of California; and (3) those who purchased CRT Products
 28 directly or indirectly from Defendants and their co-conspirators have been

1 deprived of the benefit of free and open competition.

- 2 e. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs
3 and the members of the California Class have been injured in their business
4 and property in that they paid more for CRT Products than they otherwise
5 would have paid in the absence of Defendants' unlawful conduct. As a result
6 of Defendants' violation of Section 16720 *et seq.* of the California Business
7 and Professions Code, Plaintiffs seek treble damages and the costs of suit,
8 including reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to Section 16750(a) of the
9 California Business and Professions Code.

10 ~~260.291.~~ Plaintiff Law Suites. (“**DC Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges each and
11 every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as
12 follows:

- 13 a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
14 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
15 competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or
16 obtained in the District of Columbia.
- 17 b. Defendants’ combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT
18 Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated
19 throughout the District of Columbia; (2) CRT Product prices were raised,
20 fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout the
21 District of Columbia; (3) the DC Plaintiff and members of the District of
22 Columbia Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated
23 prices for CRT Products.
- 24 c. During the Class Period, Defendants’ illegal conduct substantially affected
25 District of Columbia commerce.
- 26 d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct, the DC
27 Plaintiff and members of the District of Columbia Indirect Purchaser Class
28 have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with

1 further injury.

- 2 e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in
3 restraint of trade in violation of District of Columbia Code Ann. §§ 28-4501,
4 *et seq.* Accordingly, the DC Plaintiff and the members of the District of
5 Columbia Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under
6 District of Columbia Code Ann. §§ 28-4501, *et seq.*

7 ~~261.292.~~ Plaintiff Daniel Riebow (“**Hawaii Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges
8 each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further
9 alleges as follows:

- 10 a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
11 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
12 competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or
13 obtained in Hawaii.
- 14 b. Defendants’ combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT
15 Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated
16 throughout Hawaii; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained,
17 and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Hawaii; (3) the Hawaii
18 Plaintiff and members of the Hawaii Indirect Purchaser Class paid
19 supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- 20 c. During the Class Period, Defendants’ illegal conduct substantially affected
21 Hawaii commerce.
- 22 d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct, the Hawaii
23 Plaintiff and members of the Hawaii Indirect Purchaser Class have been
24 injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury.
- 25 e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in
26
27
28

1 restraint of trade in violation of Hawaii Code, H.R.S. § 480-4.² Accordingly,
 2 the Hawaii Plaintiff and the members of the Hawaii Indirect Purchaser Class
 3 seek all forms of relief available under Hawaii Code, H.R.S. § 480-1 *et seq.*
 4 ~~262.293.~~ Plaintiff Travis Burau (“**Iowa Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges each
 5 and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges
 6 as follows:

- 7 a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
 8 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
 9 competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or
 10 obtained in Iowa.
- 11 b. Defendants’ combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT
 12 Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated
 13 throughout Iowa; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and
 14 stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Iowa; (3) the Iowa Plaintiff and
 15 members of the Iowa Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive,
 16 artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- 17 c. During the Class Period, Defendants’ illegal conduct substantially affected
 18 Iowa commerce.
- 19 d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct, the Iowa
 20 Plaintiff and members of the Iowa Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured
 21 in their business and property and are threatened with further injury.
- 22 e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in
 23 restraint of trade in violation of Iowa Code §§ 553.1 *et seq.* Accordingly, the
 24 Iowa Plaintiff and the members of the Iowa Indirect Purchaser Class seek all
 25 forms of relief available under Iowa Code §§ 553.1.

26
 27
 28 ² On May 10, 2010, in compliance with Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 480-13.3, Plaintiffs served a copy of
 the Second Consolidated Amended Complaint on the Hawaii Attorney General.

1 ~~263.294.~~ Plaintiff Southern Office Supply, Inc. (“**Kansas Plaintiff**”) incorporates
 2 and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint
 3 and further alleges as follows:

- 4 a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
 5 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
 6 competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or
 7 obtained in Kansas.
- 8 b. Defendants’ combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT
 9 Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated
 10 throughout Kansas; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained,
 11 and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Kansas; (3) the Kansas
 12 Plaintiff and members of the Kansas Indirect Purchaser Class paid
 13 supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- 14 c. During the Class Period, Defendants’ illegal conduct substantially affected
 15 Kansas commerce.
- 16 d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct, the Kansas
 17 Plaintiff and members of the Kansas Indirect Purchaser Class have been
 18 injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury.
- 19 e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in
 20 restraint of trade in violation of Kansas Stat. Ann. §§50-101 *et seq.*
 21 Accordingly, the Kansas Plaintiff and the members of the Kansas Indirect
 22 Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Kansas Stat. Ann.
 23 §§50-101 *et seq.*

24 ~~264.295.~~ Plaintiff Kerry Lee Hall (“**Maine Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges
 25 each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further
 26 alleges as follows:

- 27 a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
 28 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-

competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in Maine.

- b. Defendants' combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Maine; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Maine; (3) the Maine Plaintiff and members of the Maine Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Maine commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Maine Plaintiff and members of the Maine Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, §§1101 *et seq.* Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the members of the Maine Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, §§1101 *et seq.*

~~265.296.~~ Plaintiff Lisa Reynolds ("**Michigan Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in Michigan.
- b. Defendants' combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Michigan; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained,

and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Michigan; (3) the Michigan Plaintiff and members of the Michigan Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

c. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Michigan commerce.

d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Michigan Plaintiff and members of the Michigan Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury.

e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Michigan Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 445.771 *et seq.* Accordingly, the Michigan Plaintiff and the members of the Michigan Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Michigan Comp. Laws Ann. §§ 445.771 *et seq.*

~~266.297.~~ Plaintiffs David Norby, Barry Kushner and Ryan Rizzo ("**Minnesota Plaintiffs**") incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further allege as follows:

a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in Minnesota.

b. Defendants' combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Minnesota; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Minnesota; (3) the Minnesota Plaintiffs and members of the Minnesota Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

c. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected

Minnesota commerce.

d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Minnesota Plaintiffs and members of the Minnesota Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury.

e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Minnesota Stat. §§ 325D.50 *et seq.*

Accordingly, the Minnesota Plaintiffs and the members of the Minnesota Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Minnesota Stat. §§ 325D.50 *et seq.*

~~267.298.~~ Plaintiff Charles Jenkins ("Mississippi Plaintiff") incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in Mississippi.

b. Defendants' combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Mississippi; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Mississippi; (3) the Mississippi Plaintiff and members of the Mississippi Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

c. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Mississippi commerce.

d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Mississippi Plaintiff and members of the Mississippi Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with

1 further injury.

2 e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in
3 restraint of trade in violation of Mississippi Code Ann. § 75-21-1 *et seq.*

4 Accordingly, the Minnesota Plaintiff and members of the Mississippi Indirect
5 Purchase Class seek all forms of relief available under Mississippi Code Ann.
6 § 75-21-1 *et seq.*

7 ~~268.299.~~ Plaintiffs Misti Walker and Steven Fink (“**Nebraska Plaintiffs**”)
8 incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this
9 Complaint and further allege as follows:

10 a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
11 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
12 competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or
13 obtained in Nebraska.

14 b. Defendants’ combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT
15 Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated
16 throughout Nebraska; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained,
17 and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Nebraska; (3) the Nebraska
18 Plaintiffs and members of the Nebraska Indirect Purchaser Class paid
19 supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

20 c. During the Class Period, Defendants’ illegal conduct substantially affected
21 Nebraska commerce.

22 d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct, the
23 Nebraska Plaintiffs and members of the Nebraska Indirect Purchaser Class
24 have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with
25 further injury.

26 e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in
27 restraint of trade in violation of Nebraska Rev. Stat. § 59-801 *et seq.*
28 Accordingly, the Nebraska Plaintiffs and the members of the Nebraska

Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Nebraska Rev. Stat. § 59-801 *et seq.*

~~269.300.~~ Plaintiff Gloria Comeaux (“**Nevada Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in Nevada.
- b. Defendants’ combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Nevada; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Nevada; (3) the Nevada Plaintiff and members of the Nevada Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendants’ illegal conduct substantially affected Nevada commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct, the Nevada Plaintiff and members of the Nevada Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Nevada Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 598A *et seq.*³ Accordingly, the Nevada Plaintiff and the members of the Nevada Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Nevada Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 598A *et seq.*

³ In compliance with the Nevada Unfair Trade Practices Act, Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A.210(3), Plaintiffs served a copy of the Second Consolidated Amended Complaint on the Nevada Attorney General on May 10, 2010.

1 ~~270.301.~~ Plaintiff Craig Stephenson (“**New Mexico Plaintiff**”) incorporates and
 2 realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and
 3 further alleges as follows:

- 4 a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
 5 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
 6 competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or
 7 obtained in New Mexico.
- 8 b. Defendants’ combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT
 9 Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated
 10 throughout New Mexico; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed,
 11 maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout New Mexico;
 12 (3) the New Mexico Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Indirect
 13 Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT
 14 Products.
- 15 c. During the Class Period, Defendants’ illegal conduct substantially affected
 16 New Mexico commerce.
- 17 d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct, the New
 18 Mexico Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Indirect Purchaser Class
 19 have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with
 20 further injury.
- 21 e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in
 22 restraint of trade in violation of New Mexico Stat. Ann. §§ 57-1-1 *et seq.*
 23 Accordingly, the New Mexico Plaintiff and the members of the New Mexico
 24 Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under New Mexico
 25 Stat. Ann. §§ 57-1-1 *et seq.*

26 ~~271.302.~~ Plaintiffs Conrad Carty, Janet Ackerman and Louise Wood (“**New York**
 27 **Plaintiffs**”) incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the preceding
 28 paragraphs of this Complaint and further allege as follows:

- a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in New York.
- b. Defendants' combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout New York; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout New York; (3) the New York Plaintiffs and members of the New York Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected New York commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the New York Plaintiffs and members of the New York Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of New York General Business Law § 340 *et seq.* Accordingly, the New York Plaintiffs and the members of the New York Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under New York G.B.L. § 340 *et seq.* In accordance with New York G.B.L. § 340.5, the New York Plaintiffs served a copy of this Third Consolidated Amended Complaint on the New York Attorney General on December 10, 2010.

272.303. Plaintiff Patricia Andrews ("**North Carolina Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-

competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in North Carolina.

- b. Defendants' combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout North Carolina; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout North Carolina; (3) the North Carolina Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected North Carolina commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the North Carolina Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of North Carolina Gen. Stat. §§ 75-1 *et seq.* Accordingly, the North Carolina Plaintiff and the members of the North Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under North Carolina Gen. Stat. §§ 75-1 *et seq.*

~~273.304.~~ Plaintiff Gary Hanson ("**North Dakota Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in North Dakota.
- b. Defendants' combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT

Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout North Dakota; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout North Dakota; (3) the North Dakota Plaintiff and members of the North Dakota Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

c. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected North Dakota commerce.

d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the North Dakota Plaintiff and members of the North Dakota Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury.

e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of North Dakota Cent. Code §§ 51-08.1-01 *et seq.* Accordingly, the North Dakota Plaintiff and the members of the North Dakota Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under North Dakota Cent. Code §§ 51-08.1-01 *et seq.*

274.305. Plaintiff Jeff Spaeact ("**South Dakota Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in South Dakota.

b. Defendants' combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout South Dakota; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout South Dakota;

(3) the South Dakota Plaintiff and members of the South Dakota Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

c. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected South Dakota commerce.

d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the South Dakota Plaintiff and members of the South Dakota Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury.

e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of South Dakota Codified Laws Ann. §§ 37-1 *et seq.* Accordingly, the South Dakota Plaintiff and the members of the South Dakota Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under South Dakota Codified Laws Ann. §§ 37-1 *et seq.*

~~275.306.~~ Plaintiffs Frank Warner and Albert Sidney Crigler ("Tennessee Plaintiffs") incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further allege as follows:

a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in Tennessee.

b. Defendants' combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Tennessee; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Tennessee; (3) the Tennessee Plaintiffs and members of the Tennessee Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

c. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected

Tennessee commerce.

- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Tennessee Plaintiffs and members of the Tennessee Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Tennessee Code Ann. §§ 47-25-101 *et seq.* Accordingly, the Tennessee Plaintiffs and the members of the Tennessee Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Tennessee Code Ann. §§ 47-25-101 *et seq.*

~~276.307.~~ Plaintiff Margaret Slagle ("**Vermont Plaintiff**") incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in Vermont.
- b. Defendants' combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Vermont; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Vermont; (3) the Vermont Plaintiff and members of the Vermont Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Vermont commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Vermont Plaintiff and members of the Vermont Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further

injury.

e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Vermont Stat. Ann. 9 §§ 2453 *et seq.*

Accordingly, the Vermont Plaintiff and the members of the Vermont Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Vermont Stat. Ann. 9 §§ 2453 *et seq.*

~~277.308.~~ Plaintiff John Larch (“**West Virginia Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in West Virginia.
- b. Defendants’ combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout West Virginia; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout West Virginia; (3) the West Virginia Plaintiff and members of the West Virginia Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendants’ illegal conduct substantially affected West Virginia commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct, the West Virginia Plaintiff and members of the West Virginia Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of West Virginia Code §§ 47-18-1 *et seq.*

Accordingly, the West Virginia Plaintiff and the members of the West Virginia Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under West Virginia Code §§ 47-18-1 *et seq.*

~~278.309.~~ Plaintiff Brigid Terry (“**Wisconsin Plaintiff**”) incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in Wisconsin.
- b. Defendants’ combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Wisconsin; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Wisconsin; (3) the Wisconsin Plaintiff and members of the Wisconsin Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendants’ illegal conduct substantially affected Wisconsin commerce.
- d. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct, the Wisconsin Plaintiff and members of the Wisconsin Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury.
- e. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in restraint of trade in violation of Wisconsin Stat. §§133.01 *et seq.* Accordingly, the Wisconsin Plaintiff and the members of the Wisconsin Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Wisconsin Stat. §§133.01 *et seq.*

310. Plaintiffs Jay Erickson, John Heenan, Donald Oelze, and Mark Wissinger (“Montana Plaintiffs”) incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the

1 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follow:

- 2 a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by
 3 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
 4 competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or
 5 obtained in Montana.
- 6 b. Defendants' combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT
 7 price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout
 8 Montana; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at
 9 artificially high levels throughout Montana; and (3) the Montana Plaintiffs and
 10 members of the Montana Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive,
 11 artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- 12 c. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected
 13 Montana commerce.
- 14 d. The foregoing conduct constitutes an unlawful restraint of trade within the
 15 meaning of Montana Code § 30-14-205.
- 16 e. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the
 17 Montana Plaintiffs and the members of the Montana Indirect Purchaser Class
 18 have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with
 19 further injury, and accordingly, the Montana Plaintiffs and the members of the
 20 Montana Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under
 21 Montana Code § 30-14-201, et seq.

22 311. Plaintiffs Felecia Blackwood and Jeff Johnson ("South Carolina Plaintiffs")
 23 incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this
 24 Complaint and further allege as follows:

- 25 a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, enter into a continuing agreement,
 26 understanding, contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or
 27 conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce to artificially fix, raise, stabilize,
 28 control, and peg prices for CRT Products in the State of South Carolina.

b. Defendants’ combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout South Carolina; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout South Carolina; and (3) the South Carolina Plaintiffs and members of the South Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

c. During the Class Period, Defendants’ illegal conduct substantially affected South Carolina commerce.

d. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into an arrangement, agreement, trust or combination adversely affecting competition or price within the meaning of S.C. Code Ann. § 39-3-10.

~~f.~~e. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ unlawful conduct, the South Carolina Plaintiffs and the members of the South Carolina Indirect Purchase Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury. Accordingly, the South Carolina Plaintiffs and members of the South Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under S.C. Code Ann. § 39-3-10, *et seq.*

312. Plaintiff Tyler Ayres (“Utah Plaintiff”) incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in Utah.

b. Defendants’ combinations or conspiracies had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Utah; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Utah; and (3) the Utah Plaintiff

1 and members of the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive,
 2 artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

3 c. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected
 4 Utah commerce.

5 d. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have entered into agreements in
 6 restraint of trade within the meaning of Utah Code Ann. § 76-10-3104.⁴

7 e. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Utah
 8 Plaintiff and the members of the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class have been
 9 injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury.
 10 Accordingly, the Utah Plaintiff and the members of the Utah Indirect
 11 Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Utah Code Ann. § 76-
 12 10-3101, et seq.

13 **C. Third Claim for Relief: Violation of State Consumer Protection and Unfair**
 14 **Competition Statutes**

15 279:313. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each
 16 and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

17 280:314. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable,
 18 deceptive, or fraudulent acts or practices in violation of the state consumer protection and unfair
 19 competition statutes listed below.

20 281:315. The California Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth
 21 herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint, and
 22 further allege as follows:

- 23 a. Beginning on a date unknown to Plaintiffs, but at least as early as March 1,
 24 1995, and continuing thereafter at least up through and including November
 25 25, 2007, Defendants committed and continue to commit acts of unfair
 26 competition, as defined by Sections 17200, *et seq.* of the California Business

27 _____
 28 ⁴ In compliance with Utah Code Ann. § 76-10-3109, a copy of this complaint is being mailed to
the Utah Attorney General in conjunction with its filing.

- 1 and Professions Code, by engaging in the acts and practices specified above.
- 2 b. This claim is instituted pursuant to Sections 17203 and 17204 of the
- 3 California Business and Professions Code, to obtain restitution from these
- 4 Defendants for acts, as alleged herein, that violated Section 17200 of the
- 5 California Business and Professions Code, commonly known as the Unfair
- 6 Competition Law.
- 7 c. The Defendants' conduct as alleged herein violated Section 17200. The acts,
- 8 omissions, misrepresentations, practices and non-disclosures of Defendants, as
- 9 alleged herein, constituted a common continuous and continuing course of
- 10 conduct of unfair competition by means of unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent
- 11 business acts or practices within the meaning of California Business and
- 12 Professions Code, Section 17200, *et seq.*, including, but not limited to, the
- 13 following: (1) the violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, as set forth
- 14 above; (2) the violations of Section 16720, *et seq.*, of the California Business
- 15 and Professions Code, set forth above;
- 16 d. Defendants' acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices and non-
- 17 disclosures, as described above, whether or not in violation of Section 16720,
- 18 *et seq.* of the California Business and Professions Code, and whether or not
- 19 concerted or independent acts, are otherwise unfair, unconscionable, unlawful
- 20 or fraudulent; Defendants' act and practices are unfair to consumers of CRT
- 21 Products in the State of California and throughout the United States, within
- 22 the meaning of Section 17200, California Business and Professions Code; and
- 23 e. Defendants' acts and practices are fraudulent or deceptive within the meaning
- 24 of Section 17200 of the California Business and Professions Code.
- 25 f. California Plaintiffs and each of the California Indirect Purchaser Class
- 26 members are entitled to full restitution and/or disgorgement of all revenues,
- 27 earnings, profits, compensation, and benefits that may have been obtained by
- 28 Defendants as a result of such business acts or practices.

- g. The illegal conduct alleged herein is continuing and there is no indication that Defendants will not continue such activity into the future.
- h. The unlawful and unfair business practices of Defendants, and each of them, as described above, have caused and continue to cause the California Plaintiffs and the members of the California Indirect Purchaser Class to pay supra-competitive and artificially-inflated prices for CRT Products. The California Plaintiffs and the members of the Class suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of such unfair competition.
- i. The conduct of Defendants as alleged in this Complaint violates Section 17200 of the California Business and Professions Code.
- j. As alleged in this Complaint, Defendants and their co-conspirators have been unjustly enriched as a result of their wrongful conduct and by Defendants' unfair competition. The California Plaintiffs and the members of the California Indirect Purchaser Class are accordingly entitled to equitable relief including restitution and/or disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, profits, compensation and benefits which may have been obtained by Defendants as a result of such business practices, pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §17200 *et seq.*

282.316. Plaintiff David Rooks (“**Florida Plaintiff**”) incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further allege as follows:

- a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in Florida.
- b. The foregoing conduct constitutes “unfair methods of competition,” and “unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce” within the meaning of Florida Stat. § 501.204.

- c. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Florida commerce and consumers.
- d. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Florida; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Florida; (3) the Florida Plaintiff and members of the Florida Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the Florida Plaintiffs and members of the Florida Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- e. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, the Florida Plaintiff and members of the Florida Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury.
- f. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Florida Stat. § 501.201 *et seq.*, and accordingly, the Florida Plaintiffs and members of the Florida Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available under that statute.

283.317. The **Hawaii Plaintiff** incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in Hawaii.
- b. The foregoing conduct constitutes "unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce" within the meaning of Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 480-2.
- c. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Hawaii commerce and consumers.

- d. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Hawaii; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Hawaii; (3) the Hawaii Plaintiff and members of the Hawaii Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the Hawaii Plaintiff and members of the Hawaii Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- e. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, the Hawaii Plaintiff and members of the Hawaii Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury.
- f. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 480-2. Accordingly, the Hawaii Plaintiff and members of the Hawaii Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available under Hawaii Rev Stat. § 480 *et seq.*

~~284.318.~~ The **Nebraska Plaintiffs** incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in Nebraska.

b. The foregoing conduct constitutes "unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce" within the meaning of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1602.

c. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Nebraska commerce and consumers.

d. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout

Nebraska; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Nebraska; (3) the Nebraska Plaintiff and members of the Nebraska Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the Nebraska Plaintiff and members of the Nebraska Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

e. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, the Nebraska Plaintiff and members of the Nebraska Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury.

f. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 59-1601 et seq., and accordingly, the Nebraska Plaintiff and members of the Nebraska Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available under that statute.

~~285.319.~~ 285.319. The **New Mexico Plaintiff** incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in New Mexico.
- b. Defendants also took efforts to conceal their agreements from the New Mexico Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Indirect Purchaser Class.
- c. The foregoing conduct constitutes "unfair or deceptive trade practices" and "unconscionable trade practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce" within the meaning of New Mexico Stat. § 57-12-3, in that such conduct resulted in a gross disparity between the value received by New Mexico Plaintiffs and the members of the New Mexico Indirect Purchaser Class and the prices paid by them for CRT Products as set forth in New Mexico Stat. § 57-12-2E.

- d. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected New Mexico commerce and consumers.
- e. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout New Mexico; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout New Mexico; (3) the New Mexico Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the New Mexico Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- f. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, the New Mexico Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury.
- g. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of New Mexico Stat. § 57-12-1 *et seq.*, and accordingly, the New Mexico Plaintiff and members of the New Mexico Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available under that statute.

~~286.320.~~ The **New York Plaintiffs** incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further allege as follows:

- a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in New York.
- b. Defendants also took efforts to conceal their agreements from the New York Plaintiffs and members of the New York Indirect Purchaser Class.
- c. Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected New York commerce and consumers.
- d. The conduct of Defendants as described herein constitutes consumer-oriented

1 deceptive acts or practices within the meaning of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349,
2 which resulted in consumer injury and broad adverse impact on the public at
3 large, and harmed the public interest of New York State in an honest
4 marketplace in which economic activity is conducted in a competitive manner.

- 5 e. As consumers, the New York Plaintiffs and the members of the New York
6 Indirect Purchaser Class were targets of the conspiracy.
- 7 f. Defendants' secret agreements as described herein were not known to the
8 New York Plaintiffs or the members New York Indirect Purchaser Class.
- 9 g. Defendants made public statements about the price of CRT Products that
10 Defendants knew would be seen by the New York Plaintiffs and the members
11 of the New York Indirect Purchaser Class; such statements either omitted
12 material information that rendered these statements that they made materially
13 misleading or affirmatively misrepresented the real cause of price increases
14 for CRT Products; and, Defendants alone possessed material information that
15 was relevant to consumers, but failed to provide the information.
- 16 h. Because of Defendants' unlawful trade practices in the State of New York,
17 there was a broad impact on the New York Plaintiffs and the members of the
18 New York Indirect Purchaser Class who indirectly purchased CRT Products;
19 and the New York Plaintiffs and the members of the New York Indirect
20 Purchaser Class have been injured because they have paid more for CRT
21 Products than they would have paid in the absence of Defendants' unlawful
22 trade acts and practices, and are threatened with further injury.
- 23 i. Because of Defendants' unlawful trade practices in the State of New York, the
24 New York Plaintiffs and the members of the New York Indirect Purchaser
25 Class who indirectly purchased CRT Products were misled to believe that they
26 were paying a fair price for CRT Products, or that the price increases for CRT
27 Products were for valid business reasons.
- 28 j. Defendants knew that their unlawful trade practices with respect to pricing of

CRT Products would have an impact on the New York Plaintiffs and the members of the New York Indirect Purchaser Class and not just Defendants' direct customers;

k. Defendants knew that their unlawful trade practices with respect to pricing of CRT Products would have a broad impact, causing consumer class members who indirectly purchased CRT Products to be injured by paying more for CRT Products than they would have paid in the absence of Defendants' unlawful trade acts and practices.

l. During the Class Period, each of the Defendants named herein, directly or indirectly through affiliates they dominated and controlled, manufactured, sold and/or distributed CRT Products in New York.

m. The New York Plaintiffs and members of the New York Indirect Purchaser Class seek actual damages for their injuries caused by these violations in an amount to be determined at trial. Without prejudice to their contention that Defendants' unlawful conduct was willful and knowing, the New York Plaintiffs and members of the New York Indirect Purchaser Class do not seek in this action to have those damages trebled pursuant to N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349 (h).

287.321. The **North Carolina Plaintiff** incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or obtained in North Carolina.

b. Defendants also took efforts to conceal their agreements from the North Carolina Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class.

c. The conduct of Defendants as described herein constitutes consumer-oriented

deceptive acts or practices within the meaning of North Carolina Gen. Stat. §75-1.1 *et seq.*, which resulted in consumer injury and broad adverse impact on the public at large, and harmed the public interest of North Carolina consumers in an honest marketplace in which economic activity is conducted in a competitive manner.

- d. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected North Carolina commerce and consumers.
- e. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout North Carolina; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout North Carolina; (3) the North Carolina Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the North Carolina Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- f. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, the North Carolina Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury.
- g. During the Class Period, each of the Defendants named herein, directly or indirectly through affiliates they dominated and controlled, manufactured, sold and/or distributed CRT Products in North Carolina.
- h. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of North Carolina Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1 *et seq.*, and accordingly, the North Carolina Plaintiff and members of the North Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available under that statute.

~~288.322.~~ The **Vermont Plaintiff** incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- a. Defendants agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by

1 affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-
2 competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold, distributed or
3 obtained in Vermont.

4 b. Defendants deliberately failed to disclose material facts to the Vermont
5 Plaintiff and members of the Vermont Indirect Purchaser Class concerning
6 Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for CRT
7 Products. Defendants owed a duty to disclose such facts, and considering the
8 relative lack of sophistication of the average, non-business consumer,
9 Defendants breached that duty by their silence. Defendants misrepresented to
10 all consumers during the Class Period that Defendants CRT Product prices
11 were competitive and fair.

12 c. Because of Defendants' unlawful and unscrupulous trade practices in
13 Vermont, the Vermont Plaintiff and members of the Vermont Indirect
14 Purchaser Class who indirectly purchased CRT Products were misled or
15 deceived to believe that they were paying a fair price for CRT Products or that
16 the price increases for CRT Products were for valid business reasons.

17 d. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT Product
18 price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout
19 Vermont; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained and
20 stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Vermont; (3) the Vermont
21 Plaintiff and members of the Vermont Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived
22 of free and open competition; and (4) the Vermont Plaintiff and members of
23 the Vermont Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially
24 inflated prices for CRT Products.

25 e. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' illegal conduct, the Vermont
26 Plaintiff and the members of the Vermont Indirect Purchaser Class suffered an
27 ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' use or
28 employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set

1 forth above. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive
2 conduct, as described herein.

- 3 f. Defendants' misleading conduct and unconscionable activities constitutes
4 unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of
5 Vermont Stat. Ann. Title 9, § 2451 *et seq.*, and accordingly, Vermont Plaintiff
6 and members of the Vermont Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available
7 under that statute.

8 323. Plaintiffs Nikki Crawley, Steven Harrelson and William J. Trentham (the
9 "Arkansas Plaintiffs") incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the
10 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further allege as follows:

- 11 a. Defendants and their co-conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint
12 of trade or commerce in a market which includes Arkansas by affecting,
13 fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive
14 levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed or obtained in
15 Arkansas.
- 16 b. The foregoing conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the
17 conduct of trade or commerce within Arkansas.
- 18 c. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and resulted
19 in material misrepresentations concerning Defendants' and their co-
20 conspirators' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for CRTs to the
21 Arkansas Plaintiffs and members of the Arkansas Indirect Purchaser Class.
22 Defendants misrepresented to all consumers during the Class Period that
23 Defendants' and their co-conspirators' CRT prices were competitive and fair.
- 24 d. Defendants and their co-conspirators made public statements that Defendants
25 knew would be seen by the Arkansas Plaintiffs and members of the Arkansas
26 Indirect Purchaser Class; such statements created a likelihood of confusion or
27 misunderstanding with respect to the real reasons that the prices of CRTs were
28 rising; and, such statements either omitted material information that rendered

the statements materially misleading and confusing, or affirmatively deceived such consumers about the real cause of price increases for CRTs.

e. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' deception, including their affirmative misrepresentations and/or omissions concerning the price of CRTs, constitutes information necessary to Plaintiff and members of the Arkansas Indirect Purchaser Class relating to the cost of CRT Products purchased.

f. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' conduct was knowing and willful.

g. Defendants' violations adversely affected public policy in Arkansas.

h. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT Product price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Arkansas; (2) CRT Product prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Arkansas; (3) the Arkansas Plaintiff and members of the Arkansas Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the Arkansas Plaintiff and the members of the Arkansas Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

g.i. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, and as a result of their reliance on Defendants' conduct, the Arkansas Plaintiff and the members of the Arkansas Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business and property, suffered an actual financial loss, and are threatened with further injury.

j. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have engaged in deceptive and unconscionable trade practices in violation of Arkansas Code Ann. § 4-88-107, and accordingly, the Arkansas Plaintiff and members of the Arkansas Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under that statute.

324. Plaintiffs Warren Cutlip, Harry Garavanian, Anthony Giasca, Hope Hitchcock and Gary Talewsky (the "Massachusetts Plaintiffs") incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further allege as follows:

1 h.a. Defendants and their co-conspirators were engaged in trade or commerce
2 within the meaning of Massachusetts Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 93A.

3 i.b. Defendants and their co-conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint
4 of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling, and/or maintaining, at
5 artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold,
6 distributed or obtained in Massachusetts.

7 c. Defendants and their co-conspirators took efforts to conceal their agreements
8 from the Massachusetts Plaintiffs and members of the Massachusetts Indirect
9 Purchaser Class in Massachusetts.

10 j.d. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' conduct was knowing and willful.

11 k.e. The foregoing conduct constitutes unfair competition or unfair or deceptive
12 acts or practices within the meaning of Massachusetts Gen. Laws ch. 93A, § 2
13 et seq.

14 l.f. During the Class Period, Defendants' and their co-conspirators' illegal
15 conduct substantially affected Massachusetts commerce and consumers.

16 m.g. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price
17 competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout
18 Massachusetts; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at
19 artificially high levels throughout Massachusetts; (3) the Massachusetts
20 Plaintiffs and members of the Massachusetts Indirect Purchaser Class were
21 deprived of free and open competition in Massachusetts; and (4) the
22 Massachusetts Plaintiff and members of the Massachusetts Indirect Purchaser
23 Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products in
24 Massachusetts.

25 n.h. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, the Massachusetts
26 Plaintiffs and members of the Massachusetts Indirect Purchaser Class have
27 been injured and have suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property in
28 Massachusetts.

- 1 ø.i. On or before July 15, 2019, in compliance with Massachusetts Gen. Laws ch.
2 93A § 9, Plaintiffs sent by certified mail a written demand for relief to each of
3 the Defendants named herein, which (1) identified the Massachusetts
4 Plaintiffs; (2) reasonably described the unfair or deceptive acts and practices
5 and the injury suffered; and (3) requested that Defendants make a reasonable,
6 class-wide tender of settlement.
- 7 j. Under Massachusetts law a demand letter that identifies the particularized
8 injuries of one class representative claimant and gives notice to the defendant
9 of the pendency of the class action is sufficient.
- 10 k. Each Defendant received multiple pre-suit demands issued pursuant to Mass.
11 Gen. Laws ch. 93A that gave adequate notice of the claims of the putative
12 Massachusetts class, identifying the issuers of the demand as end-use
13 purchasers of CRTs during the putative class period and reasonably describing
14 how they suffered damages and providing them with notice that the harm
15 occurred within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts within the class period.
16 The notices also clearly referenced MDL No. 1917 and the procedural history
17 of their claims.
- 18 l. Plaintiffs also encouraged each Defendant to make a reasonable settlement
19 offer. Therefore, each of the Plaintiffs' demand letters sufficiently described
20 the claimants, the unfair or deceptive practice, and the injury suffered with
21 enough detail for each Defendant to ascertain its exposure and to initiate
22 negotiations.
- 23 m. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants knowingly or willingly have engaged
24 in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of
25 Massachusetts Gen. Laws ch. 93A § 2, et seq. Accordingly, the Massachusetts
26 Plaintiffs and members of the Massachusetts Indirect Purchaser Class seek all
27 forms of relief available under that statute, including under § 11 for those
28 members who engage in the conduct of a trade or commerce and under § 9 for

1 all other members.

2 289.325. Plaintiffs Mina Ashkannejhad, Mike Bratcher and Robert Stephenson (the
3 “Missouri Plaintiffs”) incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the
4 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further allege as follows:

5 a. The Missouri Plaintiffs and members of the Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class
6 purchased CRTs primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

7 a.b. Defendants and their co-conspirators were engaged in the sales and
8 advertisement of merchandise in trade or commerce within the meaning of
9 Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.010, et seq.

10 b.c. Defendants and their co-conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint
11 of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining at
12 artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold,
13 distributed or obtained in a market that includes Missouri, which conduct
14 constituted unfair and deceptive trade practices in that it was unlawful under
15 federal and state law, violated public policy, was unethical, oppressive and
16 unscrupulous, and caused substantial injury to the Missouri Plaintiff and the
17 members of the Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class.

18 d. Defendants and their co-conspirators concealed, suppressed and omitted to
19 disclose material facts to the Missouri Plaintiffs and the members of the
20 Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class concerning their unlawful activities and
21 artificially inflated prices for CRTs. The concealed, suppressed and omitted
22 facts would have been important to the Missouri Plaintiffs and the members of
23 the Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class as they relate to the cost of CRTs they
24 purchased.

25 e. Defendants and their co-conspirators misrepresented the real cause of price
26 increases and/or the absence of price reductions in CRTs by making public
27 statements that were not in accord with the facts.

28 e.f. Defendants’ and their co-conspirators’ statements and conduct concerning the

price of CRTs were deceptive as they had the tendency or capacity to mislead the Missouri Plaintiffs and the members of the Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class to believe they were purchasing CRTs at prices established by a free and fair market.

g. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed and eliminated throughout Missouri; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Missouri; (3) the Missouri Plaintiffs and members of the Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the Missouri Plaintiffs and members of the Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

d.—The foregoing conduct constitutes unlawful practices within the meaning of Missouri Rev. Stat. § 407.010, *et seq.*, specifically § 407.020.

e.h. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Missouri Plaintiffs and members of the Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured and have suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property. Accordingly, the Missouri Plaintiffs and members of the Missouri Indirect Purchaser Class seek all relief available under Missouri Rev. Stat. § 407.010, *et seq.*, including under § 407.025, and as further interpreted by the Missouri Code of State Regulations, 15 CSR 60-7.010, *et seq.*, 15 CSR 60-8.010, *et seq.*, and 15 CSR 60-9.010, *et seq.*

~~290.326.~~ The **Montana Plaintiffs** incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further allege as follows:

a. The Montana Plaintiffs and members of the Montana Indirect Purchaser Class purchased CRT Products primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

~~a.~~b. Defendants and their co-conspirators were engaged in trade or commerce

1 within the meaning of Montana Code Ann. § 30-14-101, et seq.

2 b.c. Defendants and their co-conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint
 3 of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at
 4 artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold,
 5 distributed or obtained in Montana.

6 e.d. Defendants and their co-conspirators took efforts to conceal their agreements
 7 from the Montana Plaintiffs and members of the Montana Indirect Purchaser
 8 Class.

9 d.e. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' combinations or conspiracies had the
 10 following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and
 11 eliminated throughout Montana; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed,
 12 maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Montana; (3)
 13 the Montana Plaintiffs and members of the Montana Indirect Purchaser Class
 14 were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the Montana Plaintiffs
 15 and members of the Montana Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive,
 16 artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

17 e.f. The foregoing conduct constitutes unfair methods of competition or unfair
 18 deceptive acts or practices within the meaning of Mont. Code Ann. § 30-14-
 19 103.

20 g. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the
 21 Montana Plaintiffs and members of the Montana Indirect Purchaser Class
 22 have been injured and have suffered an ascertainable loss of money or
 23 property. Accordingly, the Montana Plaintiffs and the members of the
 24 Montana Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under
 25 Mont. Code Ann. § 30-14-101, et seq.

26 291.327. Plaintiffs Jeff Craig, George Maglaras, Jeff Schapira and Chris Seufert (the
 27 "New Hampshire Plaintiffs") incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the
 28 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further allege as follows:

- a. Defendants and their co-conspirators were engaged in trade or commerce within the meaning of New Hampshire Rev. Stat. Ann. § 358-A.
- b. Defendants and their co-conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold, distributed, or obtained in New Hampshire.
- c. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' conduct was intended to deceive New Hampshire consumers regarding the nature of Defendants' actions within the stream of New Hampshire commerce. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and had a direct or indirect impact upon the ability of New Hampshire Plaintiffs and members of the New Hampshire Indirect Purchaser Class to protect themselves.
- e-d. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' conduct was willful and knowing.
- e. The foregoing conduct harmed competition and constitutes unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices within the meaning of New Hampshire Rev. Stat. Ann. § 358-A.
- ~~f~~. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected New Hampshire commerce and consumers.
- e-g. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout New Hampshire; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout New Hampshire; (3) the New Hampshire Plaintiffs and members of the New Hampshire Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the New Hampshire Plaintiffs and members of the New Hampshire Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.
- ~~f~~. h. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, the New Hampshire Plaintiffs and members of the New Hampshire Indirect Purchaser Class have

1 been injured and have suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property.

2 i. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or
 3 unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of New Hampshire Rev. Stat.
 4 Ann. § 358-A:2. Accordingly, the New Hampshire Plaintiffs and the members
 5 of the New Hampshire Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief
 6 available under New Hampshire Rev. Stat. Ann. § 358-A:10 and 358-A:10-a.

7 292.328. Plaintiffs D. Bruce Johnson and Walker, Warren and Watkins, LLC (the
 8 “Oregon Plaintiffs”) incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the
 9 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further allege as follows:

10 a. With respect to natural persons, Defendants Chunghwa, Tatung America,
 11 IRICO, Thai CRT, Daewoo, Samsung, Thomson, Videocon, and all other
 12 defendants who are not a party to the final settlement of claims brought under
 13 Or. Rev. Stat § 646.725, et seq. by the Oregon Attorney General and approved
 14 by the court in Case No. 1208 10246 (Or. Cir. Ct.) (“Oregon Natural Person
 15 Defendants”), and with respect to non-natural persons, Defendants, and their
 16 co-conspirators, agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint of trade or
 17 commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at artificial
 18 and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products were sold,
 19 distributed, or obtained in Oregon.

20 b. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Oregon Natural Person Defendants
 21 and Defendants have violated Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.608, et seq.⁵

22 b.c. Oregon Natural Person Defendants’, Defendants’ and their co-conspirators’
 23 conduct was conducted with intent to deceive Oregon consumers regarding
 24 the nature of Oregon Natural Person Defendants’, Defendants’ and their co-
 25 conspirators’ actions within the stream of Oregon commerce.

26
 27
 28 ⁵ In compliance with ORS § 646.638(2), a copy of this complaint is being mailed to the Oregon
Attorney General in conjunction with its filing.

- 1 d. Oregon Natural Person Defendants, Defendants and their co-conspirators
2 made public statements they knew would be seen by the Oregon Plaintiffs and
3 members of the Oregon Indirect Purchaser Class. Such statements created a
4 likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding with respect to the real reasons
5 the prices of CRTs and CRT Products were rising, and such statements either
6 omitted material information that rendered the statements materially
7 misleading and confusing, or affirmative deceived such consumers about the
8 real cause of price increases for CRTs and CRT Products.
- 9 e. Because of Oregon Natural Person Defendants', Defendants' and their co-
10 conspirators' unlawful and unconscionable trade practices in Oregon, the
11 Oregon Plaintiffs and members of the Oregon Indirect Purchaser Class were
12 misled or deceived to believe they were paying a fair price for CRT Products
13 or that the price increases for CRTs and CRT Products were for valid business
14 reasons.
- 15 f. Oregon Natural Person Defendants, Defendants and their co-conspirators
16 knew that their violations with respect to the pricing of CRTs would have a
17 broad impact, causing persons who indirectly purchased CRTs and CRT
18 Products to be injured by paying more for CRT Products than they would
19 have paid in the absence of Oregon Natural Person Defendants' and
20 Defendants' unlawful and unconscionable trade acts and practices.
- 21 g. Oregon Natural Person Defendants' and Defendants' conduct was unfair or
22 deceptive within the conduct of commerce or business within the State of
23 Oregon.
- 24 h. Oregon Natural Person Defendants', Defendants' and their co-conspirators'
25 conduct misled Oregon consumers, withheld material facts, and had a direct or
26 indirect impact upon the ability of Oregon Plaintiffs and members of the
27 Oregon Indirect Purchaser Class to protect themselves.
- 28 i. Oregon Natural Person Defendants', Defendants' and their co-conspirators'

violations substantially affected Oregon's trade and commerce.

e-j. Oregon Natural Person Defendants', Defendants' and their co-conspirators' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on Oregon commerce and consumers, including the Oregon Plaintiffs and members of the Oregon Indirect Purchaser Class.

~~e-k.~~ Oregon Natural Person Defendants', Defendants' and their co-conspirators' unlawful conduct had the following effects (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Oregon; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Oregon (3) the Oregon Plaintiffs and members of the Oregon Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the Oregon Plaintiffs and members of the Oregon Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

e-l. As a direct and proximate result of Oregon Natural Person Defendants' and Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Oregon Plaintiffs and members of the Oregon Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured and have suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property. That loss was caused by Oregon Natural Person Defendants' and Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct, as described herein.

m. By reason of the foregoing, Oregon Natural Person Defendants and Defendants have engaged in unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.608, and accordingly, the Oregon Plaintiffs and members of the Oregon Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.638.

~~293.329.~~ Plaintiffs Susan LaPage, Donna Muccino and Kerry Murphy ("the **Rhode Island Plaintiffs**") incorporate and reallege each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further allege as follows:

a. The Rhode Island Plaintiffs and members of the Rhode Island Indirect

1 Purchaser Class purchased CRT Products primarily for personal, family or
2 household purposes.

3 a.b. Defendants and their co-conspirators were engaged in trade or commerce
4 within the meaning of Rhode Island Gen. Laws § 6-13.1, et seq.

5 b.c. Defendants and their co-conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint
6 of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at
7 artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold,
8 distributed, or obtained in Rhode Island.

9 e.d. Defendants and their co-conspirators deliberately failed to disclose material
10 facts to the Rhode Island Plaintiffs and members of the Rhode Island Indirect
11 Purchaser Class concerning Defendants' and their co-conspirators' unlawful
12 activities and artificially inflated prices for CRTs. Defendants and their co-
13 conspirators owed a duty to disclose such facts, and considering the relative
14 lack of sophistication of the average, non-business consumer, Defendants and
15 their co-conspirators breached that duty by their silence. Defendants
16 misrepresented to all consumers during the Class Period that Defendants' and
17 their co-conspirators' CRT prices were competitive and fair.

18 d.e. Defendants and their co-conspirators made public statements that Defendants
19 knew would be seen by the Rhode Island Plaintiffs and members of the Rhode
20 Island Indirect Purchaser Class who indirectly purchased CRT Products
21 primarily for personal, family or household purposes; such statements created
22 a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding with respect to the real reasons
23 that the prices of CRTs were rising; and, such statements either omitted
24 material information that rendered the statements materially misleading and
25 confusing, or affirmatively deceived such consumers about the real cause of
26 price increases for CRTs.

27 e.f. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' deception, including its affirmative
28 misrepresentations and/or omissions concerning the price of CRTs, constitutes

information necessary to Plaintiff and members of the Rhode Island Indirect Purchaser Class relating to the cost of CRT Products purchased.

f.g. Because of Defendants' and their co-conspirators' unlawful and unscrupulous trade practices in Rhode Island, the Rhode Island Plaintiffs and members of the Rhode Island Indirect Purchaser Class were misled or deceived to believe they were paying a fair price for CRT Products or that the price increases for CRTs were for valid business reasons.

h. Defendants and their co-conspirators knew that their~~its~~ unscrupulous and unlawful trade practices with respect to pricing CRTs would have an impact on Rhode Island persons who indirectly purchased CRT Products primarily for personal, family or household purposes and not just Defendants' direct customers.

i. Defendants and their co-conspirators knew that its violations with respect to pricing of CRTs would have a broad impact, causing natural persons who indirectly purchased CRT Products primarily for personal, family or household purposes to be injured by paying more for CRT Products than they would have paid in the absence of Defendants' unlawful trade acts and practices.

j. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' violations adversely affected public policy in Rhode Island.

~~g.k.~~The foregoing constitutes unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices within the meaning of Rhode Island Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-2.

~~h.l.~~ Defendants' and their co-conspirators' unlawful conduct had the following effects (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Rhode Island; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Rhode Island (3) the Rhode Island Plaintiffs and members of the Rhode Island Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the Rhode Island

1 Plaintiffs and members of the Rhode Island Indirect Purchaser Class paid
 2 supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

3 i.m. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, including
 4 Defendants' use of employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial
 5 practices set forth above, the Rhode Island Plaintiffs and members of the
 6 Rhode Island Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured and have suffered an
 7 ascertainable loss of money or property. That loss was caused by Defendants'
 8 willful and deceptive conduct as set forth herein.

9 n. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or
 10 unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Rhode Island Gen. Laws §
 11 6-13.1-1, et seq., and accordingly, the Rhode Island Plaintiffs and members of
 12 the Rhode Island Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available
 13 under that statute.

14 294.330. The **South Carolina Plaintiffs** incorporate and reallege each and every
 15 allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further allege as follows:

16 a. Defendants and their co-conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint
 17 of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at
 18 artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRT Products
 19 were sold, distributed or obtained in South Carolina.

20 b. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' conduct was willful.

21 ~~b.c.~~ Defendants and their co-conspirators were engaged in trade or commerce
 22 within the meaning of South Carolina Code Ann. § 39-5-10, et seq.

23 d. Defendants and their co-conspirators deliberately failed to disclose material
 24 facts to the South Carolina Plaintiff and members of the South Carolina
 25 Indirect Purchaser Class concerning Defendants' and their co-conspirators'
 26 unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for CRTs. Defendants and
 27 their co-conspirators owed a duty to disclose such facts, and considering the
 28 relative lack of sophistication of the average, non-business consumer,

1 Defendants and their co-conspirators breached that duty by their silence.

2 Defendants misrepresented to all consumers during the Class Period that

3 Defendants' CRT prices were competitive and fair.

4 e. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' deception, including its affirmative
5 misrepresentations and/or omissions concerning the price of CRTs, constitutes
6 information necessary to the South Carolina Plaintiff and members of the
7 South Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class relating to the cost of CRT Products
8 purchased.

9 e.f. Because of Defendants' and their co-conspirators' unlawful and unscrupulous
10 trade practices in South Carolina, the South Carolina Plaintiff and members of
11 the South Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class who indirectly purchased CRTs
12 were misled or deceived to believe that they were paying a fair price for CRT
13 Products or that the price increases for CRTs were for valid business reasons.

14 d.g. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' unlawful conduct had the following
15 effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated
16 throughout South Carolina; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and
17 stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Utah; (3) the South Carolina
18 Plaintiff and members of the South Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class were
19 deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the South Carolina Plaintiff
20 and members of the South Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class paid
21 supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

22 e.h. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, the South Carolina
23 Plaintiff and members of the South Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class have
24 been injured and have suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a
25 result of Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive
26 commercial practices as set forth above. That loss was caused by Defendants'
27 willful and deceptive conduct, as described herein.

28 i. Defendants' misleading conduct and unconscionable activities constitute

1 unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of South
2 Carolina Code Ann. 39-5-10, et seq., and accordingly, the South Carolina
3 Plaintiff and the members of the South Carolina Indirect Purchaser Class seek
4 all forms of relief available under that statute.

5 295.331. The **Utah Plaintiff** incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set
6 forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

- 7 a. Defendants and their co-conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint
8 of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at
9 artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold,
10 distributed or obtained in Utah.
- 11 b. Defendants and their co-conspirators were engaged in trade or commerce as
12 suppliers for consumer transactions within the meaning of Utah Code Ann. §
13 13-11-3.
- 14 c. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' conduct was unfair, unconscionable or
15 deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of Utah.
- 16 d. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' conduct and/or practices were
17 unconscionable and were undertaken in connection with consumer
18 transactions.
- 19 e. Defendants and their co-conspirators knew or had reason to know that its
20 conduct was unconscionable.
- 21 f. Defendants and their co-conspirators knew that their violations with respect to
22 pricing of CRTs would have a broad impact, causing persons who indirectly
23 purchased CRT Products primarily for personal, family or household purposes
24 to be injured by paying more for CRT Products than they would have paid in
25 the absence of Defendants' unlawful trade acts and practices.
- 26 g. Defendants and their co-conspirators deliberately failed to disclose material
27 facts to the Utah Plaintiffs and members of the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class
28 concerning Defendants' unlawful activities and artificially inflated prices for

CRTs. Defendants and their co-conspirators owed a duty to disclose such facts, and considering the relative lack of sophistication of the average consumer, Defendants and their co-conspirators breached that duty by their silence. Defendants and their co-conspirators misrepresented to all consumers during the Class Period that Defendants' CRT prices were competitive and fair.

~~a~~.h. Because of Defendants' and their co-conspirators' unlawful and unconscionable trade practices in Utah, the Utah Plaintiff and members of the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class who indirectly purchased CRTs were misled or deceived to believe that they were paying a fair price for CRT Products or that the price increases for CRTs were for valid business reasons.

~~b~~.i. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) CRT price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Utah; (2) CRT prices were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Utah; (3) the Utah Plaintiff and members of the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) the Utah Plaintiff and members of the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for CRT Products.

~~c~~.j. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, the Utah Plaintiff and members of the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured and have suffered an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of Defendants' use or employment of unconscionable and deceptive commercial practices as set forth herein. That loss was caused by Defendants' willful and deceptive conduct as set forth herein.

k. Defendants' misleading conduct and unconscionable activities constitute unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Utah Code Ann. § 13-11-1, et seq., and accordingly, the Utah Plaintiff and the

1 members of the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief
2 available under that statute.

3 332. The **Utah Plaintiff** incorporates and realleges each and every allegation set forth in
4 the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint and further alleges as follows:

5 a. Defendants and their co-conspirators agreed to, and did in fact, act in restraint
6 of trade or commerce by affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining, at
7 artificial and/or non-competitive levels, the prices at which CRTs were sold,
8 distributed or obtained in Utah.

9 b. By reason of the conduct alleged here, Defendants have violated Utah Code
10 Ann. § 13-5-1, et seq.

11 c. Defendants and their co-conspirators established, maintained, or used a
12 monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly of trade or commerce in the
13 market for CRTs, a substantial part of which occurred within Utah, for the
14 purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing or maintaining prices
15 in the CRT market.

16 d. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' conduct caused or was intended to
17 cause unfair methods of competition within the State of Utah.

18 e. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' unlawful conduct substantially affected
19 Utah's trade and commerce.

20 f. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, the Utah
21 Plaintiff and members of the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured
22 in their business or property in that they paid more for CRT Products than
23 they would have paid in the absence of Defendants' unfair methods of
24 competition.

25 g. By reason of the foregoing, the Utah Plaintiff and members of the Utah
26 Indirect Purchaser Class have been injured in their business or property in that
27 they paid more for CRT Products than they would have paid in the absence of
28 Defendants' unfair methods of competition.

~~d.h.~~By reason of the foregoing, the Utah Plaintiff and members of the Utah Indirect Purchaser Class seek all forms of relief available under Utah Code Ann. §§ 13-5-14, *et seq.*

D. Fourth Claim for Relief: Unjust Enrichment and Disgorgement of Profits

~~296-333.~~ Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

~~297-334.~~ Defendants have been unjustly enriched through overpayments by Plaintiffs and the Class members and the resulting profits.

~~298-335.~~ Under common law principles of unjust enrichment, Defendants should not be permitted to retain the benefits conferred via overpayments by Plaintiffs and class members in the following states: Arkansas, Arizona, California, District of Columbia, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, ~~and~~ South Dakota, and Utah.

~~299-336.~~ Plaintiffs and class members in each of the states listed above seek disgorgement of all profits resulting for such overpayments and establishment of a constructive trust from which Plaintiffs and the Class members may seek restitution.

XII. FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT

~~300-337.~~ Throughout the relevant period, Defendants affirmatively and fraudulently concealed their unlawful conduct against Plaintiffs and the Classes.

~~301-338.~~ Plaintiffs and members of the Class did not discover, and could not discover through the exercise of reasonable diligence, that Defendants were violating the law as alleged herein until shortly before this litigation was commenced. Nor could Plaintiffs and the Class members have discovered the violations earlier than that time because Defendants conducted their conspiracy in secret, concealed the nature of their unlawful conduct and acts in furtherance thereof, and fraudulently concealed their activities through various other means and methods designed to avoid detection. In addition, the conspiracy was by its nature self-concealing.

~~302-339.~~ Defendants engaged in a successful, illegal price-fixing conspiracy with

1 respect to CRT Products, which they affirmatively concealed, in at least the following respects:

2 a. By agreeing among themselves not to discuss publicly, or otherwise
3 reveal, the nature and substance of the acts and communications in furtherance of their illegal
4 scheme, and by agreeing to expel those who failed to do so;

5 b. By agreeing among themselves to limit the number of representatives from
6 each Defendant attending the meetings so as to avoid detection;

7 c. By agreeing among themselves to refrain from listing the individual
8 representatives of the Defendants in attendance at meetings in any meeting report;

9 d. By agreeing among themselves to refrain from taking meeting minutes or
10 taking any kind of written notes during the meetings;

11 e. By giving false and pretextual reasons for their CRT Product price
12 increases during the relevant period and by describing such pricing falsely as being the result of
13 external costs rather than collusion;

14 f. By agreeing among themselves on what to tell their customers about price
15 changes, and agreeing upon which attendee would communicate the price change to which
16 customer;

17 g. By agreeing among themselves to quote higher prices to certain customers
18 than the fixed price in effect to give the appearance that the price was not fixed;

19 h. By agreeing among themselves upon the content of public statements
20 regarding capacity and supply;

21 i. By agreeing among themselves to eliminate references in expense reports
22 which might reveal the existence of their unlawful meetings; and

23 j. By agreeing on other means to avoid detection of their illegal conspiracy
24 to fix the prices of CRT Products; and

25 j-k. By consistently denying the existence of their illegal conspiracy to fix
26 prices of CRT Products.

27 303.340. As a result of Defendants' fraudulent concealment of their conspiracy,
28 Plaintiffs and the Classes assert the tolling of any applicable statute of limitations affecting the

rights of action of Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes.

XIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray as follows:

A. That the Court determine that the claims alleged herein under the Sherman Act, state antitrust laws, state consumer protection and/or unfair competition laws may be maintained as a class action under Rule 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as informed by the respective state class action laws;

B. That the Court adjudge and decree that the unlawful conduct, contract, combination and conspiracy alleged herein constitutes:

a. A violation of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1, as alleged in the First Claim for Relief;

b. A violation of the state antitrust laws as alleged in the Second Claim for Relief;

c. A violation of the state consumer protection and unfair competition laws as alleged in the Third Claim for Relief; and

d. Acts of unjust enrichment as set forth in the Fourth Claim for Relief herein.

C. That Plaintiffs and the Indirect Purchaser State Classes recover damages, as provided by the state antitrust, consumer protection, and unfair competition laws alleged herein, and that a joint and several judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and the Classes be entered against the Defendants in an amount to be trebled in accordance with such laws;

D. That Defendants, their co-conspirators, successors, transferees, assigns, parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, and the officers, directors, partners, agents and employees thereof, and all other persons acting or claiming to act on behalf of Defendants, or in concert with them, be permanently enjoined and restrained from, in any manner, directly or indirectly, continuing, maintaining or renewing the combinations, conspiracy, agreement, understanding or concert of action, or adopting or following any practice, plan, program or design having a similar purpose or effect in restraining competition;

E. That Plaintiffs and the Classes be awarded restitution, including disgorgement of

profits obtained by Defendants as a result of its acts of unfair competition and acts of unjust enrichment;

F. That the Court award Plaintiffs and the Classes they represent pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as permitted by law;

G. That Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes recover their costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by law; and

H. That the Court award Plaintiffs and the Classes they represent such other and further relief as may be necessary and appropriate.

XIV. JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury of all of the claims asserted in this Complaint so triable.

Dated: August __, 2019

By:

/s/ Francis O. Scarpulla
Francis O. Scarpulla (41059)
Law Offices of Francis O. Scarpulla
456 Montgomery Street, 17th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94104
Telephone: (415) 788-7210
Facsimile: (415) 788-0706
Email: fos@scarpullalaw.com
pbc@scarpullalaw.com

Interim Co-Lead Counsel for Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs ORS Subclass

/s/ Robert Bonsignore
Robert Bonsignore
Bonsignore Trial Lawyers, PLLC
23 Forest Street
Medford, MA 02155
Telephone: (781) 350-0000
Facsimile: (702) 852-5726
Email: rbonsignore@classactions.us

Interim Co-Lead Counsel Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs ORS Subclass

Mario N. Alioto, Esq. (56433)
Trump, Alioto, Trump & Prescott, LLP
2280 Union Street
San Francisco, CA 94123

/s/ Theresa D. Moore
Theresa D. Moore (99978)
Law Offices of Theresa D. Moore
One Sansome Street, 35th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94104
Telephone: (415) 613-1414
Email: tmoore@aliotolaw.com

Interim Co-Lead Counsel for Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs ORS Subclass

/s/ Tracy R. Kirkham
Tracy R. Kirkham (69912)
John D. Bogdanov (215830)
Cooper & Kirkham, P.C.
357 Tehama Street, Second Floor
San Francisco, CA 94103
Telephone: (415) 788-3030
Facsimile: (415) 882-7040
Email: trk@coopkirk.com

Interim Lead Counsel for Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs NRS Subclass

Lead Counsel for the Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs

John G. Crabtree, *appearing pro hac vice*
 Crabtree & Auslander
 240 Crandon Boulevard, Suite 101
 Key Biscayne, FL 33149
 Telephone: (305) 361-3770
 Facsimile: (305) 437-8188
 jcrabtree@crabtreelaw.com
Counsel for Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs ORS Subclass

Christopher A. Nedeau (81297)
 Nedeau Law Firm
 154 Baker Street
 San Francisco, CA 94117
 Telephone: (415) 516-4010
 cnedeau@nedeaulaw.net
Counsel for Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs ORS Subclass

Brian M. Torres, *appearing pro hac vice*
 Brian M. Torres, P.A.
 One S.E. Third Avenue, Suite 3000
 Miami, FL 33131
 Telephone: (305) 901-5858
 Facsimile: (303) 901-5874
 btorres@briantorres.legal
Counsel for Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs ORS Subclass

Plaintiffs' Counsel:

Joseph M. Patane
LAW OFFICES OF JOSEPH M. PATANE
 2280 Union Street
 San Francisco, CA 94123
 Telephone: (415) 563-7200
 Facsimile: (415) 346-0679
jpatane@tatp.com

Craig C. Corbitt
 Judith A. Zahid
 Qianwei Fu
 Demetrius Lambrinos
ZELLE, HOFMANN, VOELBEL & MASON, LLP
 44 Montgomery Street, Suite 3400
 San Francisco, CA 94104
 ccorbitt@zelle.com
 jzahid@zelle.com
 qfu@zelle.com
 dlambrinos@zelle.com

Christopher Lovell
 Craig Essenmacher
 Keith Essenmacher
 Imtiaz A. Siddiqui
 Merrick S. Rayle
LOVELL STEWART HALEBIAN LLP
 500 Fifth Avenue, Floor 58
 New York, NY 10110
 clovell@lshllp.com
 cessenmacher@lshllp.com

Lawrence G. Papale
LAW OFFICES OF LAWRENCE G. PAPALE
 1308 Main Street #117
 St. Helena, CA 94574
 Telephone: (707) 963-1704
 Facsimile: (707) 963-0706
 lgpapale@papalelaw.com

Marvin A. Miller
 Lori A. Fanning

Daniel E. Birkhaeuser
 Jennifer S. Rosenberg

1 2 3 4	Matthew E. Van Tine MILLER LAW LLC 115 South LaSalle Street, Suite 2910 Chicago, IL 60603 mmiller@millerlawllc.com lfanning@millerlawllc.com	BRAMSON, PLUTZIK, MAHLER & BIRKHAEUSER, LLP 2125 Oak Grove Road, Suite 120 Walnut Creek, CA 94598 dbirkhaeuser@bramsonplutzik.com jrosenberg@bramsonplutzik.com
5 6 7 8 9	Sherman Kassof LAW OFFICES OF SHERMAN KASSOF 954 Risa Road, Suite B Lafayette, CA 94549 Telephone: (510) 652 2554 Facsimile: (510) 652 9308 heevay@att.net	Paul Novak Peter Safirstein Elizabeth McKenna MILBERG LLP One Pennsylvania Plaza 49th Floor New York, New York 10119 Telephone: (212) 594-5300 Facsimile: (212) 868-1229 pnovak@milberg.com
10 11 12 13	Daniel Hume KIRBY McINERNEY LLP 825 Third Avenue, 16th Floor New York, NY 10022 Tel: (212) 317-2300 dhume@kmllp.com	Jennie Lee Anderson ANDRUS ANDERSON LLP 155 Montgomery Street, 9th Floor San Francisco, California 94104 Telephone: (415) 986-1400 Facsimile: (415) 986-1474 jennie@andrusanderson.com
14 15 16 17 18	Seymour J. Mansfield Jean B. Roth Charles Horowitz MANSFIELD, TANICK & COHEN, P.A. 1700 U.S. Bank Plaza 220 South Sixth Street Minneapolis, MN 55402 Telephone: (612) 339-4295 Facsimile: (612) 339-3161 smansfield@mansfieldtanick.com	David Boies Timothy Battin Nathan Cihlar STRAUS & BOIES, LLP 4041 University Drive, Fifth Floor Fairfax, VA 22030 dboies@strauss-boies.com tbattin@strauss-boies.com ncihlar@strauss-boies.com
19 20 21 22 23	Michael G. Simon M. Eric Frankovitch FRANKOVITCH, ANETAKIS, COLANTONIO & SIMON 337 Penco Road Weirton, WV 26062 Telephone: (304) 723-4400 Facsimile: (304) 723-5892 msimon@facslaw.com	Robert Gerard GERARD & OSUCH, LLP 2840 South Jones Blvd. Building D, Unit 4 Las Vegas, NV 89146 Telephone: (702) 251-0093 rgerard@gerardlaw.com
24 25 26 27 28	Robert G. Methvin, Jr. Philip W. McCallum Matt Stephens McCALLUM, METHVIN & TERRELL, P.C. 2201 Arlington Avenue South Birmingham, AL 35305 Telephone: (205) 939-0199 Facsimile: (205) 939-0399 Rgm@mmlaw.net	Rodney Ray FORD & RAY 301 Fifth Street South, Suite C P.O. Box 1018 Columbus, MS 39703 Telephone: (662) 329-0110 Facsimile: (662) 329-3522 rray@fordraylaw.com

1	pwm@mmlaw.net rem@mmlaw.net	
2		
3	Christy Crow JINKS, CROW & DICKSON, P.C. P.O. Box 350 219 Prairie Street N. Union Springs, AL 36089 Telephone: (334) 738-4225 Facsimile: (334) 738-4229 cdc@jinkslaw.com	Joel Smith WILLIAMS, POTTHOFF, WILLIAMS & SMITH 125 South Orange Avenue Eufaula, AL 36027 Telephone: (334) 687-5834 Facsimile: (334) 687-5722 joelsmith@bellsouth.net
7	Chris Cantrell Kit Belt BELT LAW FIRM PC Lakeshore Park Plaza, Suite 208 2204 Lakeshore Drive Birmingham, AL 35209 keithb@beltlawfirm.com chris@beltlawfirm.com	Brent Irby Eric Hoagland McCALLUM, HOAGLAND, COOK & IRBY, LLP 905 Montgomery Street, Suite 201 Vestavia Hills, AL 35216 birby@mhcilaw.com ehoagland@mhcilaw.com
12	Richard F. Horsley 1 Metroplex Drive, Suite 280 Birmingham, AL 35209-6895 rfhala@cs.com	Jeff Crabtree LAW OFFICES OF JEFF CRABTREE 820 Mililani Street, Suite 701 Honolulu, HI 96813 lawyer@consumerlaw.com
15	Daniel R. Karon Mark S. Goldman Brian D. Penny GOLDMAN SCARLATO & KARON, P.C. 55 Public Square, Suite 1500 Cleveland, OH 44113 karon@gsk-law.com	S. Randall Hood William A. McKinnon McGOWAN HOOD & FELDER, LLC 1659 Healthcare Drive Rock Hill, SC 29732
19	John G. Felder, Jr. McGOWAN HOOD & FELDER, LLC 1405 Calhoun Street Columbia, SC 29201	Krishna B. Narine LAW OFFICE OF KRISHNA B. NARINE 7839 Montgomery Avenue Elkins Park, PA 19027 knarine@kbnlaw.com
22	Isaac L. Diel SHARP McQUEEN 135 Oak Street Bonner Springs, KS 66012 dslawkc@aol.com	Donna F. Solen THE MASON LAW FIRM, LLP 1225 19th Street, N.W., Suite 500 Washington, DC 20036 dsolen@masonlawdc.com
25	Mary G. Kirkpatrick KIRKPATRICK & GOLDSBOROUGH, PLLC Lakewood Commons 1233 Shelburne Road, Suite E-1 South Burlington, VT 05401 mkirk@vtlawfirm.com	Robert J. Pohlman RILEY CARLOCK & APPLEWHITE One North Central Avenue, Suite 1200 Phoenix, AZ 85004-4417 rpohlman@rcalaw.com

1 2 3 4	Charles M. Kester THE KESTER LAW FIRM P.O. Box 184 Fayetteville, AR 72702-0184 cmkester@nwark.com	Bruce Mulkey THE MULKEY ATTORNEYS GROUP, P.A. 1039 W. Walnut, Suite 3 Rogers, AR 72756 bruce@mulkeylaw.com
5 6 7 8	Joel Flom JEFFRIES, OLSON & FLOM, P.A. 1202 27th Street South Fargo, N.D. 58103 Telephone: (701) 280-2300 Facsimile: (701) 280-1800 joel@jeffrieslaw.com	Terry R. Saunders Thomas A. Doyle SAUNDERS & DOYLE 20 South Clark Street, Suite 1720 Chicago, IL 60603 trsaunders@saundersdoyle.com tadoyle@saundersdoyle.com
9 10 11 12	Susan G. Kupfer (skupfer@glancylaw.com) Kathleen S. Rogers GLANCY BINKOW & GOLDBERG, LLP One Embarcadero Center, Suite 760 San Francisco, CA 94111 Tel: (415) 972-8160 Fax: (415) 972-8166	James H. McManis Marwa Elzankaly McMANIS FAULKNER & MORGAN A Professional Corporation 50 W. Fernando Street, 10 th Floor San Jose, CA 95113 jmcmanis@mfmlaw.com melzankaly@mfmlaw.com
13 14 15 16 17	Kenneth L. Valinoti VALINOTI & DITO LLP 180 Montgomery Street, Suite 940 San Francisco, CA 94104 Telephone: (415) 986-1338 Facsimile: (415) 986-1231 kvalinoti@valinoti-dito.com	Christopher P. Welsh WELSH & WELSH, PC, LLO 9290 West Dodge Road 100 The Mark Omaha, Nebraska 68114 Telephone: (402) 384-8160 Facsimile: (402) 384-8211 cwelsh@welsh-law.com
18 19 20 21	Eric J. Pickar (epickar@bangsmccullen.com) BANGS, McCULLEN, BUTLER, FOYE & SIMMONS, LLP 333 West Boulevard, Suite 400 P.O. Box 2670 Rapid City, SD 57709-2670 Tel: (605) 343-1040	David Freedman (daf@fbdlaw.com) Joseph Goldberg FREEDMAN, BOYD, HOLLANDER, GOLDBERG & IVES, PA 20 First Plaza, Suite 700 Albuquerque, NM 87102 Tel: (505) 842-9960 Fax: (505) 842-0761
22 23 24 25	Jeffrey Bartos (jbartos@geclaw.com) GUERRIERI, EDMOND, CLAYMAN & BARTOS PC 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Suite 700 Washington, DC 20036 Tel: (202) 624-7400	Frank Balint (fbalint@bffb.com) BONNETT, FAIRBOURN, FRIEDMAN & BALINT, P.C. 2901 North Central Avenue, Suite 1000 Phoenix, AZ 85012-3311 Tel: (602) 274-1100 Fax: (602) 274-1199
26 27 28	Guri Ademi Shpetim Ademi ADEMI & O'REILLY, LLP 3620 East Layton Ave. Cudahy, WI 53110 Telephone: (414) 482-8000 Facsimile: (414)	James Wyatt WYATT & BLAKE, LLP 435 East Morehead Street Charlotte, NC 28202-2609 Telephone: (704) 331-0767

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

482-8001 gademi@ademilaw.com	Facsimile: (704) 331-0773 JWyatt@wyattlaw.net
Sylvie Kern KAG LAW GROUP P.O. Box 210135 San Francisco, CA 94121 Telephone: (415) 221-5763 skern@antitrustglobal.com	